CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 187. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

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YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

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YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

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THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

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VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL
Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed

For charges.:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
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		3—0—0
		2—8—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

WONDER OF THE WORLD
If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.
MANY HAVE USED IT.
Try once sample box, Re. -9-0, Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0.
Write:—
HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI
NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. No. 9.
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passorts.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Audust	NEVASA ..	9,071
19th ,, ..	KASHGAR X ..	8,880
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
2n1 Sept.	MOREA * ..	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	15,825
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA ..	7,612
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA X	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

*MOREA, *NALDERA — Through steamers from Australia.
KASHGAR, MACEDONIA — Through steamers from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bclougne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
22nd August	MANTOLA ..	8,963
1st Sept.	MULBERA ..	8,900
12th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,235
27th Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
12th Aug. ..	KALYAN ..	
19th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	
25th ,, ..	MACEDONIA	
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Dongola.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nankin.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
11th August ..	BAMORA ..	Karachi &P. Gulf.
11th ,, ..	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via. Karachi
14th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi direct.
23rd ,, ..	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZINE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS' MARINE, LIMITED,
AND
B. I. S, N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1200.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD,
Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Jaladuta	6700	30th Aug 1922

War fright and other particulars apply to
NARSTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
†Yojin Maru ..	....	6,735	6 Aug	15 Aug
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,037	31 July	10 Aug
Pamba Maru ..	N Wada	5,845	11 Aug.	25 Aug.
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata	5,191	16 ,,	26 Aug.
Akita Maru ..	Y. Kotorii.	3,817	28 Aug.	3 Sep.
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,083	11 Sep.	25 Sep
Kamakurahs ..	J. Fujisawa	5,843	27 Sep.	9 Oct

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
H. UYEMURA,
Acting Manager.
Telephone No. 279. 4362
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... ,, 29,90,990
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 18,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman, Bombay.)
Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Knight (Bombay).
Gunajrao R., Nimbalker, Esq., B.A., (Sub-Subha Baroda State).
Rai Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhaprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao Vithaldas Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, the Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Naib Suba, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Re. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, Rates on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	... 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... 3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22	... 59,63,119/8

HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is alowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.
T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Cap Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£5,325,000
Reserve Fund Esc.... 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par of Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBOND.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES.
LONDON: NEW YORK:
37b, Throgmorton Street. 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambueco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Fos. Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Biesau and Bolama (Guines), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique, Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 61,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tientsin
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate 1 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. UNAGAMI,
Acting Manager,
Horaby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 667.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ,, 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ,, 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... ,, 8,89,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

BANK BY POST
Rs. 4,647 Will be paid to you at the end of 21 years if you put in Rs. 10 every month regularly for 252 months in our "Prudential" Deposit Account.
Rs. 23,370 BUT IF YOU PAY Rs 50 A MONTH YOU WILL GET while you will actually pay Rs. 12,600.
These figures are based on Mathematical calculations and not on "Expected Profits" Expectations may or may not be realised.
Ask for "Prudential" Deposit A/c Prospectus.
YOU CAN BANK PERSONALLY OR POST, DISTANCE IS NO HINDRANC.
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
Interest paid monthly at 6%. Full Particulars Free.
Write To-day to—THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA.
Phone: 5305. Post Box 22 (Opp. G. P. O.), BOMBAY.
Branches:—Kapurthala, Karachi, Rawalpindi, and Surat.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 990,844
Reserve Fund ..... £ 990,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on aproved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	.....	20,45,920 0 0
Reserved Funds	.....	17,20,000 0 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Ribon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hasur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cant.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Re. 1 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book,
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LD.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,50,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents
302, Bowbazar Street, D. N. SEN & CO.,
Calcutta. 1, Chowringhee
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LD.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St, CALCUTTA.
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD
Head Office.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

Total Invested Funds exceed	Rs.	59,03,000.
Claims Paid over	Rs.	14,00,000.
New Business 1921	Rs.	55,85,500.

Lowest Rates of Premiums in India, Liberal Policy Conditions.
For all Forms of Assurance please apply
B. N. BANERJEA.
Secretary.
RAE AND CO.
Managing Agents:
Or
DHUBANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and U. P.
883, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE
SALE-NOW-ON
Every Sort of Fancy Cloth,
Millinery, Hosiery and all sorts of Leather Goods for Travellers and Tourists.
Ten thousand Remnant pieces to be disposed of at cheapest price.
MATHURADAS KALLIANJI & SONS
SITARAM BUILDING, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

SITUATIONS VACANT

VACANCY for one pupil to learn "Dentistry." For premium, etc. No. 8940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4560

SMART CANVASSERS for a Cigarette Factory on 20 per cent. commission, good opportunity to Canvassers as side line. Apply Box No. 8438, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A13972

WANTED—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS Apply stating age, nationality, experience and least Salary expected to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Morvi State.
A C13904

WANTED—A smart, experienced PROOF READER, who can read both English and Gujarati proofs, for newspaper work. Pay Rs. 80. Apply sharp, Box No. 8434, "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4539

WANTED—A smart TYPIST with good English knowledge. Shorthand preferred Box No. 8433, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4537

WANTED—COMMERCE GRADUATE, experienced in accounts and Banking preferably with knowledge of two vernaculars of the Presidency. Apply with testimonials stating minimum salary expected to the BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A C13981

WANTED an experienced SETTLEMENT OFFICER for Udaipur State. Pay according to the qualifications. Application with copies of testimonials to be submitted to the following address. None, who has not held independent charge of settlement of some big district or a big Native State, need apply THE MAHAKMA KHAS, Udaipur, (Rajputana).
A R4407

WANTED.—An ELECTRICAL ENGINEER to take charge of Small Power House (comprising two 100 H. P. Semi-Diesel Oil Engines, Coupled to two 3300 Volt. alternators) the sub-station transformers and equipment and the distribution system. Apply with testimonials and lowest salary required To Box No. 8439, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 13975

SITUATIONS WANTED

A well-experienced PARSI ENGINEER MECHANICAL as well as ELECTRICAL, having returned from Java Netherland after 22 years' Experience, is prepared to take charge of oil, Gas, or Diesel Engine of any maker or Electric Engine or Power House of any magnitude. Testimonials will be submitted, if asked for. Apply Box No. 8435, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4541

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Line Station, airy block for High Class Hindoos.
C R4561

TO BE LET.—Residential FLATS, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES in most brisk locality opp. St. Xavier School, Dhobi Talao. Apply M. K. PALIA, Apollo St., Fort.
A R4569

TO BE LET for IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION, upper floor of "Sacklat Villa," at Clemland Road Worli, next to the Chapel. Living and dining room combined, 3 Bed Rooms, 2 Baths, Kitchen and store rooms. Rent Rs. 125. Apply Sacklatwalla.
C R4540

GROUND-FLOOR of Panthaki Lodge, No. 18, Ghod Bunder Road, Santa Cruz, 5 minutes' walk from the Station. Rent Rs. 150. Apply there or to K. A. PANTHAKI, Home Department, Bombay Secretariat.
C R4575

TO BE LET—In Abba Building situated at Carnac Road and Jambulwadi. Shops. Offices. Godowns and Blocks. Apply to HAJI MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Musjid, Telephone No. 2532.
C 4382

TO LET—"MAHERALI VILA" newly coloured and furnished bungalow in Versowa with a garden. Apply Gulamhuser Patel, c/o Bandali Ismail and Co., 230, Khadak, Bombay.
C R4524

AVAILABLE.—Two beautiful FURNISHED ROOMS, with bath electricity. Excellent location Everything modern. Rupees 75 each. DOCTOR HINMAN, New York Specialist, Girgaum Back Road, near Imperial Cinema.
C R4562

TO LET AT HUGHES ROAD—SHOW ROOMS, best suited for Motor firms, and shops, suiable for Drapers, Millineries, Shoe-merchants, Motor accessories dealers, Cloth merchants, etc., etc. Rent moderate, Apply sharp to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C C13943

TO BE LET SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, admeasuring about 25,000 sq. ft. whole or in parts facing Main Worli Road, suitable for Motor SHOWROOM, Machinery Show room or any other commercial purpose, equipped with all latest appliances, Fort terms, etc., Apply L. K. PALIA & COY., Apollo St., Fort.
C R4567

IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION—2 Sunny, airy, Westerly rooms to let temporary, new moose building occupied block Tram terminus and Grant Road. Apply JEEJEEBHOY Market, Grant Road Ry. station's Tata Terrace.
R4525

TO BE LET Bandra, Byramji Jijibhai Road facing the sea. Immediate possession GROUND FLOOR Bungalow with a decent compound, servants quarters and stable. For inspection and further particulars apply to H. R. KAPADIA, Karani Mansion, Wadia Street, Tardeo.
C R4535

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

BEST OPPORTUNITY for Mill-owners and Cotton Merchants.—FOR SALE—One up-to-date Gin and Press Factory in the best cotton centre. Can be sold each factory separately with or without buildings. Apply PHIROZSHAW & CO., Nesbit Road, Mazgaon.
G R4553

HOTELS, ETC.

AMIR ASHRAM, Poona.—Just 5 minutes' walk from the station. The well-known boarding and lodging for high class Hindus only. Opened from 11th August, under experienced Gujarati supervision. Best arrangements. Book your rooms to-day. Apply MANAGER AMIR ASHRAM, No. 6, Todiwala Road, next to H. H. The Maharajas of Kolhapur's Bungalow, Poona.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office-room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FOR JUICK SALE.—One chest of drawer swith bevelled mirror Rs. 85. One bedstead (double) lately purchased Rs. 100; one combined dressing almirah with bevelled mirror door, a substantial furniture Rs. 130. One A. C. Bengal Oscilluting fan 12" blade, electdoplated, noiseless, Rs. 90 (very sparingly used) purchased few months back. One couch Rs. 20, 2 arm chairs 20, one easy chair Rs. 25, one bedstead (8' x 6') without castons Rs. 35, one teakwood, bedstead 8' x 6' Rs. 200 and other odds and ends. Apply Box No. 200, 'Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes, very sweet and delivious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Rasamandil No. 1, Darbhanga.
12423

KULU Apples and Pears from selected English trees, 9 lbs. for Rs. 5, by V. P. P. a. charges included. Apply T. MACKAY, Duff Dunoar Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.—Tel. Macray, Kulu.
GA R4428

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES, 9 lbs. nett. for Rs. 5/4 by V. P. parcel post all charges included CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, PANJAB.
GA 13434

MANGO GRAFTS! MANGO GRAFTS!—Alphonso, Mulgora, Raspuri, etc., in Varieties Orange, Guava, etc. grafts. Roses, Crotons, Flower plants Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Price List on application M. RUDRAPPA & SON, Nurserymen, Bangalore City.
GA R4470

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS—24 Rosy Peaches or Delicious Nectarines or Apples or finest Pears or 72 Egg Plums or 12 lbs. Sweetest Sardas or 8 lbs. Juicy Seedless Grapes Rs. 12. Free Delivery. Packing Scientific. Quality Special. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta. Tele. Grapes.
GA C13595

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

MOTOR LORRIES FOR QUICK SALE.

Three 4 ton "DENIUS."
Ten 3½ ton "FIAT."
One 1½ ton "FIAT."
One 1 ton "FIAT."

Almost new in perfect running order, very special reduction for more than one must close liquidator's accounts. Apply at once to. THE KARACHI MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation). Lawrence Road, Karachi.
JA C13683

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

WANTED.—A Secondhand COTTON BALING PRESS and GINS with Engine and Boiler, etc. A complete factory will do. Write with full particulars and prices to: MANEKCHAND GORDHANDAS, Bombay 3.
K C13938

FOR SALE—18in. VERTICAL GRINDING MILL Marshall Type, 3ft. Mortar Mill, 4ft. Banding Machine, etc. TAJ ENGINEERING WORKS, LTD., Green Street, Fort, near Bombay Bank.
K R4523

WANTED to purchase Machinery for a Ginning Factory comprising of 30 to 50 single roller Gins, Engine Boiler, Opener, etc., new or second-hand. Please submit full particulars and lowest quotations to the IMPERIAL MACHINE COMPANY, Byculla, Bombay.
K

1 MARSHALL'S K Class Expansion value Heater 26 H. P. complete fittings, 1 Flour Mill 14in. Plate, Engelberg Hullers. Shellers. Cones. Graters. Elevators. In fact complete set Rice Mill without Boiler. As good as new, hardly ever used. Outturn 1200 Bags daily. Also Barnet and Foster's Ether Ice Machinery. Abundant Stock Shaftings, Bearings, Pulleys, Scrap Irons. Apply "HARDINGS," Fort, Vizagapatam.
K R4559

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST at Chowpaty on the evening of the 18th instant. One GOLDEN WATCH by Madorina Watch Co., half hunter bearing monogram "P. B. D." on the outer cover. Prize to be awarded Rs. 51 to anybody who may return the watch to the owner at the following address:—P. B. DESAI, "Rambhoovan," Dadar Road, DADAR.
PB 4506

SPORTS.

BACKERS OF FAVOURITES LOST

LAST SATURDAY, but clients following RACING EXPERT'S Selections made good on—Quite Dark, Blackwater, Olivine, Marshal Petain, Floreal, Eagleswell, Trafalgar, Mossley, Braganza, Khayum, Pride of Iraq, Triumph. Terms from Post Box No. 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.
S R555

POONA SEASON RACE TIPS—We have arranged to obtain at very heavy expenses first hand informations and Gallops of CERTAIN WINNERS in Poona and the same will be imparted to you at nominal charges with a special advisory letter by an expert. Write at once to Post Office Box No. 582 (G. P. O.), when our representative will call on you and fully explain our method.
T R4375

FINANCIAL

WANTED CAPITAL to develop Flax and Ramie Estate in Assam. Flax produced equal to finest European by new process without water retting. Reports by Government Experts and Irish Mills can be shown. Estate self-supporting second season. Apply KASKHATA ESTATE, Baihata P. O., E. B. R. Kamrup, Assam.
R R4531

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Expert practical training in Accountancy, Specialised Banking and Senior commercial courses with the uniform success of past twenty-one years. Prospectus on application. Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R4564

JOIN ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE for acquiring sound practical training in Higher Accountancy, Bookkeeping, Banking Auditing, Law, Shorthand, &c. Hundreds of students have been successfully coached up during last 17 years. Most moderate fees. Apply PRINCIPAL, Opp. Whiteaway, Laidlaw.
M 13280

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers Correct fit and style guaranteed. 10 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
T R2761

ASSAM SILK—We supply purely handspun, and hand-woven Endi, Mooga, Pat cloths and real Mooga Yarns at the cheapest of all market rates. Prices on application Trial Humbly Solicited. Please enquire at:—Messrs. BHURALI BROS. & CO., P. O. and Vill Soalkuchi, Dist. Kamrup, ASSAM.
T C13921

WANTED—AGENCY for Bangalore or Mysore Province from reliable firms and manufacturers dealing in Dye-colours, Stationery and any other marketable commodities etc., to be represented by an influential firm Offers may be addressed to Box No. 8441, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M4570

MALABAR TIMBERS—26th Varieties of well seasoned timber always in Stock in the log as also cut to order, suitable for House Building Flooring, Planks, Boat Building, Bridge work Railway Sleepers, Furniture and Mining purposes, etc. For Samples and descriptive list Apply to R. MANACKJEE, Timber Merchant, CALICUT.
T C13932

FIRE-PROOF STEEL CASH BOXES, to be fixed on table and almirah, invaluable for document and jewellery. Small and large sizes. Prices moderate. BOSS STOVE DEPOT, near Empress Cinema, 64, Lamington Road, Bombay.
T R4565

SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING classes open from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. Success guaranteed through systematic and individua coaching at very moderate rates. Do investi gate. Type copying work of any kind executed neatly, promptly and accurately. Type writers cleaned, overhauled, repaired. Cheap rebuilt and secondhand Typewriters. STAN DARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/26, Hornb Road, opposite Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

TYPEWRITERS: Fox Portable Typewriters, improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable, weight 7 lbs, List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate, Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Remington Portable, New with Case, ...	275
Remington 7, Fine, Rs. 90, Very Bright, ...	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ...	110
Royal 5, New Metal Cover and Base Board,	125
Oliver 3, Fine Rs. 110, 5, Brief, B.S.	140
Multiplex Hammond, latest, ...	150
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185, ...	200
Mercedes, Visible, 2 Cols., B. S.	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabulators, ...	225
L. C. Smith & Bros. 3, Brief, Silent	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size.	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200, 225, ...	290
Remington 10, Brief, latest, 260, Policy, ...	290
Remington 10, almost new, Bold Types ...	275
Gujerati Remington 9, Brief, little used, ...	209

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.
FOR
Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.
Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.
N.-B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE RATES of Non-Agricultural assessment in the South Salsette and Ambarnath talukas of the Bombay Suburban District have been revised with effect from 1st August, 1922, and the revised rates can be seen in the office of the Salsette Development Officer at Palli Hill, Bandra.

SALSETTE DEVELOPMENT OFFICER.
Bandra, dated 5 August, 1922.
C13976

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BANK OF BARODA LTD., will from 21st August, 1922, REMOVE to the 1st floor of the "STANDARD BUILDING" on the Hornby Road, (above the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.) Left available to constituents.
C13907

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 15th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Gokul Ashtami) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secrttary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th August, 1922.
C13978

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 17th August, 1922, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1922, and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

R. AITKEN.
W. B. HUNTER.
Managing Governors
Bombay, 31st July, 1922.
C13942

CURRENCY NOTES LOST.

5 GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES for Rs. 500 each lost on 30th July, 1922, with a pocket note book, numbers as under:—

SB/8 98016 Bombay 9th May, 1913.
SB/8 77777 Bombay 9th May, 1913.
SB/8 11517 Bombay 9th May, 1913.
SB/8 95493 Bombay 9th May, 1913.
S.B/9 02284 Bombay 10th May, 1913.

Handsome remuneration to the person bringing the same or any information to
VICAJEE A. TARAPORVALA
ARCHITECT
7-10, Elphinston Circle, Fort, Bombay.
R4544

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.
GUARANTEED.
British standard tests and specifications.
Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.
For particulars apply to:—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE SIND PRESS CO. LD.

LOST or MISLAID—One temporary RECEIPT in respect of Share No. 20 of the above Company in favour of M. D. Lalkaka. If no claim is lodged with the said Company in respect thereof within one month from the date hereof, a duplicate receipt will be issued.
Dated this 17th day of July, 1922.
C13748

SULPHURIC ACID.
ALL STRENGTHS AND QUALITIES.
PROMPT DELIVERY in large or small quantities.
Enquiries Solicited.
THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
Ismail Buildings
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C13961

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing in the manner required for passing an Extraordinary Resolution, the following Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 5,00,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 50 each of which 8,00,000 shares have been issued with Rs. 7-8-0 paid up on each share to Rs. 2,00,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 20 each out of which 8,00,000 shares of Rs. 7-8-0 shall be deemed to have been issued and that such reductions be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 50 to Rs. 20 each and extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital on the shares to the extent of Rs. 30 per share".

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BISHESHWARNATH BHARGAVA.
B.A., L.L.B.,
Secretary.
Union Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 31-7-1922.
C13928

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

LAST DATE FOR THE APPLICATIONS OF PRIVATE CANDIDATES.

THE next ADMISSION and PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS of the Benares Hindu University will begin on Monday, the 19th March, 1923. Those who desire to appear as private candidates at these examinations, must send in their application forms duly signed and certified along with the examination-fee so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 19th of September 1922.

SYAMA CHARAN DE, M.A.,
Registrar.
Benares, the 12th of July, 1922.
13740

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Advances Against Government of India 6% Five and Ten Year BONDS.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than indicated above.

(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the Borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

R. AITKEN.
W. B. HUNTER.
Managing Governors.
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Bombay, 20th June 1922.
C13479

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NARAYAN DHRU STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Kaka Dosabhai Hirachand and Bai Jadibai, the 2nd mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the mortgagor Haridas Ranchhodas Lowaji by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the 2nd mortgagees under an Indenture dated the 6th October, 1920, and subject to the 1st mortgage and further charge created over the property by Indenture dated 25th September, 1914 and 22nd December, 1916 respectively and made between the mortgagor of the one part and Bai Valabai and another of the other part and transferred by Indenture of Transfer of mortgage dated 4th August, 1920 and made between Morarji Mathuradas Kamdar of the one part and Jamnadas Mangumal of the other part and further transferred by Indenture of transfer of mortgage dated 5th March, 1921 and made between Jamnadas Mangumal of the one part Haridas Ranchhoddas Lowji of the 2nd part and Sonabai Merwanji Doctor and Erechshaw Khersedji Engineer of the third part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction the undermentioned property, on Friday, the 11th day of August, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement (424) square yards or thereabouts together with messuages, tenements or dwelling houses known as Badshah Building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward Nos. 883 and 924 and Street Nos. 16-22 and 9-23 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2100 all which premises are situate at or on West side of Narayan Dhru Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Narayan Dhru Street on or towards the West by the property of Hyderally Cassamji and Sons on or towards the North by the property of Sonabai Wishawanathji and partly by Narayan Dhru Cross Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Vanmalli Jeewan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Ramanlal and Co., Attorneys for the 2nd Mortgagees, at their office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF CAWASJI PATEL TANK STREET, AND KHETWADI MAIN ROAD OPPOSITE KHAKHAR BUILDING WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under intructions from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta & Co. Attorneys for the 2nd Mortgagees Messrs. Maneklal Chhaganlal and Krishnalal M. Munshi and on a/c and at the risk of the defaulting mortagagor Manmohandas Atmaram and in pursance of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgagee dated 17 October 1921 made between Manmohandas Atmaram of of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 12th August 1922 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises th eunder-mentioned property subject to first mortgage.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of Government Land (together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon) situate at and fronting the Cawasji Patel Tank Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 227 sq. yards. or thereabouts and bearing Collector's, old No. 2512 New Nos. 9535 and 9541 old survey No. and New Survey Nos. 5197 and 5198 and bounded on the East by the property of Tulsidas Narctamdas on the West by the Khetwadi Main Road on the North formerly by the property of Memon Moosa Sidik but now of Davashanker Khandwala and on the South by the said Cawasji Patel Tank Road and the building whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under 'C' Ward Nos. 6477 and 6478 and Street Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 28 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co. Attorneys for the 2nd Mortgagees at their office at 79 Medows Street Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO,,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th August, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, tht 9th Aug. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of the District Engineer, special works G. I. P. Ry.

Building material of the properties known as "Hope—Hall" with its out-houses, situate at Mazgaon on the North side of the Hancock Bridge near the Mazgaon Station bearing Municipal E. Ward No. 4760/4761.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.
NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that the auction sale of the remaining lots at the Colaba Depot (Old Army Clothing Factory) will be continued to-day Wednesday the 9th instant at 10 a.m. under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th Aug. 1922.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

ON STTURDAY, the 12th inst at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their room a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one Iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin Office Shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis in good order.
A Arab horse going in saddle.
By order of Messrs Jethabhai Jivanji and Co. and on account and risk of the Insolvent Punjabi Maymemal Samdas.
1 Stud Baker motor car 6 cylinder 7 seater No. 5018.
1 Hopmobile Motor Car old type 4 cylinder 5 seater No. P. 1787.

AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

By order of the Banks and Offices concerned.
13 Bales Jute Heald Cord 1 balls about 1534 lbs.
35 Trusses Cotton Cords 8 oz Balls about 892 lbs.
4 Bales Dobby Cords T ob. Balls about 482 lbs.
5 Bales Dobby Twine 8 oz. balls about 646 lbs.
4 Trusses Tubular Banding about 724 lbs.
4 cases Heald codds one lbs. balls about 2478 lbs.
4 cases Healds cords one lbs. balls about 2375 lbs.
5 Trussts O. X. Heald Cord about 584 lbs.
4 cases Boot polish of (Messrs. Carr and Sons).
2 cases shoe polish.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 9th Aug. 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3499.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN PEARLS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS AND PEARL NOSE RING.

Under instructions from the Comptoir National d'Escompte De Paris (French Bank) and on account and at the risk of the defaulter Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of August, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Room next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, the under mentioned valuable pearls, etc.

1 Pearl Mala of 44 beads.
1 Pearl Nose Ring of 16 beads, 2 diamonds, 2 emerald manies and 1 ruby manimani.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid and pearls taken delivery of by the next day.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th August, 1922.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD CONFERENCE of the 'Vaishyas' (Komties) is going to be held at Pandharpur in the month of September. The dates will be published afterwards. Those wanting to amend for the president should write to the undersigned within the seventh August.

(Sd.) GOVIND SUKARAM PARASWAR, Secretary.

Barsi Town, 15-7-22. R4558

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 42341 on the life of Mr. Murarilal Bhargava, of Ajmer, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged within one month from this date.

ALLUM, BARUCHA & Co., Managers.

Bombay, the 9th August, 1922. R4563

THE RATLAM BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING CO, LD.

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

AN APPLICATION RECEIPT, Allotment receipt and First call receipt in respect of one share of the Ratlam Bombay United S. & W. Cd., Ltd., in the name of Satyanarayan Deobax Bhatt have been lost or misplaced. Any claim in respect of those shares should be noticed within one month to the Registered office of the Company, 197 Hornby Road, Bombay. Otherwise duplicate application, allotment and first call receipt will be issued to the above mentioned owner.

C13983

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1121 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 13th day of March, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

SUKHANRAJ LALCHAND, the Munim of Messrs. Joharmal Samirmal; (2) SETH KESARIMALJI RATANLALJI; (3) MILAPCHAND SUBHKARAM MUNIM, of Punamchandji Bakhtawar Malji; (4) MADANCHAND TEJMAL MUNIM, of Manekchandji Mangalchandji; (5) SETH JASRAJALI MAGANLALJI, all of Bombay Jain Inhabitants, trustees of the Properties belonging to the Chintamani Temple situated at Pyshownie outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) Meghji Khoda; (2) Balkisan Ramchander; (3) Dulabh Govind; (4) Jiwan Kalyan; (5) Bhikha Dulabh; (6) Amratlal Ramchod; (7) Nangilal Hardev; (8) Sakarlalbhaganlal; (9) Balmukund Narayan; (10) Ravji Daji; (11) Chunilal Sukhlal; (12) Shivchand Dani; (13) Hiralal Pansari; (14) Vasantilal Pancholi; (15) Hiralal Ganesh; (16) Nanalal Fatesingh; (17) Motilal Ramsukh; (18) Mahadev Chodhri; (19) Bai Laxmi; (20) Mathuradas Pansari; (21) Thanmal Pitamber; (22) Thakor Parbat; (23) Chotmal Khajuram; (24) Chapaklal Agarwala; (25) Badrinarayan Pansari; (26) Gyasilal Dwarkadas; (27) Poonamchand Jainarayan; and (28) Shivnarayan Kedarnarayan all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing at Cavel Street, outside the Fort Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. WHEREAS the above named Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the defendants may be ordered to forthwith vacate and deliver quiet and peaceable possession to the plaintiffs of the premises in their respective occupation mentioned in the plaint herein, that they may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sums of moneys shown against their names in column 5 of Exhibit A to the Plaint herein for arrears of rent, that they may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs per month by way of compensation for use and occupation of the said premises the respective sums shown against their names in column 4 of Exhibit A to the plaint herein from 1st of Posh Sud Samvat year 1978 (30th December 1921 (till delivery of possession and for costs and further and other relief you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 24th day of August 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are thereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 17th day of March, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD, for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 17th day of March, 1922.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C13979

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3221 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 21st day of July, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O, V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

VASANJI GOPALDAS, firm carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

LINGAPP MOTGI, a firm, carrying on business as a Commission Agent, at Princess Street outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 6,750-0-0 with interest thereon at the rates mentioned in the plaint from the 18th day of July, 1922 till judgment and further—interest on judgment at 6 per cent till payment and the Plaintiff's costs of this suit you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 22nd day of August, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS SIR LALUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 24th day of July, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD, for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 24th day of July, 1922.

Messrs. FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS, Plaintiffs Attorneys.

C13980

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4983.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under instructions received from the Bombay Port Trust that the sale of the S. S. "Kaipan" which was advertised to take place in Princes Dock on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, 1922, is POSTPONED till further notice.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th August, 1922.

AUCTION SALE OF PUTTUKOPPULU HAIR.

The Auction Sale of Puttukoppulu hair collected in Pasali 1331 at the shaving shed Simhachelam, Vizianagram Samasthanam, Vizagapatam District, will be conducted on 3-10-22 at Simhachtlam which is about three miles from Simahachelam Railway Station and seven miles from Waltair Railway Station, B. N. Railway, by road.

The hair has been sorted into three classes as noted below:—

Hair of above 1 foot and below 1½ feet in length	lbs. 874
Hair between 9 to 12 inches length	lbs. 591
Hair Below 9 inches in length	lbs. 3982
	5447

For further particulars apply to the TEMPLE AMIN SIMHACHELAM.

R13974

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS
ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY 6-30 & 10 p. m.
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
it always worth a
SECOND AND A THIRD VISIT
The sublime pathos and finishing acting of
CHAPLIN
has for all time set the seal on his
ARTISTIC GREATNESS
NEARLY 40,000 PEOPLE HAVE
VISITED THE EXCELSIOR TO SEE THIS GREAT COMEDY UP TO THE PRESENT!
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

THE EMPIRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
A LOVE POTION FOR YOU!
If you've been jilted, follow the advice of a sister who has been jilted herself,
MARGARITA FISHER
in the refreshing romantic drama
JILTED JANET
TALE OF AN INNOCENT DECEPTION

THE EMPRESS
SPECIAL ATTRACTION DURING THE HINDU SHRAVAN MONTH.
A DAILY CHANGE
With the Indian Classics
and
The World's Best Productions.
A Picturization of the old Indian Mythology and Religious Belief produced by the well-known MADAN THEATRES STUDIOS and other well-known Films:—
THIS WEEK'S REPERTOIRE:—
To-day Wed. 9th & Thurs. 10th
"WIG AND TURBAN"
Friday 11th
"AFLATOON"
A PARSI COMEDY.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"WIG AND TURBAN"
An enchanting story of love, intrigue and Fair Women in a HAREM of JOY. Produced on a magnificent scale among Oriental settings.
A vivid tale of fiery eyes, flashing steel, women's wiles in old Samarkand.

THE "STAR"
The Week's Special "TREBLE" Programme
(1) "THE EVIL EYE"
Our Stupendous and Most popular Serial—Further Four parts.
(2) "ZIGOMAR EELSKIN"
The Last and the Most sensational of "Zigomar" Series, in which Zigomar, Protea and their Pet Elephant play prominent parts.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST OF THE 3 SERIES.
(3) A SPLENDID TWO-REEL COMEDY
DON'T MISS THIS SPECIAL TREBLE BILL EXTRAORDINARY!
4 shows daily—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
SATURDAY SUNDAY & BANK HOLIDAYS Extra Matinee 3-30
THE
"STAR" CINEMA,
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
ANOTHER THRILLING MODERN DRAMA
The Woman Under Oath
A Thrilling Story of a Woman Jurer Starring the Supreme emotional Actress.
FLORENCE REED
It will grip your fascinated interest from start to finish and surprise you at the end.
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy "A Nervy Dentist" Featuring Charles Dorety and also the new Screen Magazine.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road,)

ALL-INDIA REHMAN FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT
Begins at Nasirabad (Raj) from 16th September, 1922. Entrance Fee Re. 15 with names of Players must reach Mr. R. C. MISRA, Hon. Secry. before 31st August.
R4566

AMUSEMENTS

Globe Cinema
SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
TO-DAY
at 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MATINEES
SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
at 3-30 p. m.
(FINAL WEEK)
"THE BLUE FOX"

ARROW-Sun COMEDY CORPORATION
The Blue Fox
WITH
Ann Little
(America's Foremost Serial Star)
Each Episode crammed full of
MYSTERY, SENSATION AND SUSPENSE
TO-DAY
Episode 13. THE SECRET SKULL.
" 14. THE DESERT ISLAND.
" 15. HOME AND HAPPINESS.
PATHE REVIEW and
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 2 to 3 annas.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT——TO-NIGHT
Shree Markandeya Avatar
OR
DEVOTION'S REWARD
The most Powerful story in 7 reels
Produced by National Film Co.
Directed & Photographed by Patanker
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
DAILY 4 SHOWS
5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Saturday to Monday at 3-30. and 5-15 p.m
Prices as Usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THIS WEEK THIS WEEK
THIS WEEK ONLY
We are offering you the greatest episode from our National epic
MAHABHARAT
The Super-story of BHISHMA his magnificient self-sacrifice, unequalled renunciation and divine self-restraint
BHISHMA-PRATIGNA
a super production of the star of the East Film Co.,
It its gorgeous oriental settings in its great ethical and educational Value, its beautiful finish and acting, it cannot be equalled by any Swadeshi film till now exhibited WE CHALLENGE.
You see it for yourself
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Time prices-Usual Holidays extra
3-30 show

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE!
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE!
For the Elphinstone College Social Service league.
Under public patronage
LALITKALA DARSH & SANGIT NATAK MANDALI.
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre, Bombay
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
HATCH MULACHA BAP.
ON
Saturday 12th August 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
and
Sunday 13th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors
N.B. No complimentary tickets will be allowed for these three plays.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 8th Aug. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 8th Aug. 1921.	June 1st to 8th Aug. 1920.
	In. Cts	In. Cts.	In. Cts	In. Cts.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0.01	58.77	64.73	33.14
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	..	..	67.14	37.88
Esplanade (Gen. Tel. Hospital) ..	..	..	61.60	37.06
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	..	..	66.63	37.63
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Aug. 7th

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 12 a.m. 3 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. Inches ..				29.742
Temperature of Air ..	..	Degrees ..	..	81.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	..	..	..	77.0
Dew Point ..	..	..	..	75.4
Relative humidity of Air ..	..	..	..	0.829
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ..	..	..	..	7.6
Maximum temperature of Air ..	..	..	..	84.6
Minimum do do ..	..	..	..	77.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight				WSW, W.
Movement of Wind do ..	..	miles.	..	190
Fall of Rain ..	..	inches	..	0.05
Total fall during month ..	..	..	..	1.14
Do. do. year ..	..	..	..	58.77
Accumulated fall of rain up to 12 a.m. of 8th Aug.				0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depath of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	4	m 1 16	26 4	4	m 6 55	10 1
		1 28a	27 6		7 35a	10 6
S.	12	m 1 48	26 1	12	m 7 21	17 7
		1 54a	27 1		8 6a	17 8
S.	13	m 2 20	25 9	13	m 8 1	18 4
		2 20a	26 7		8 36a	17 10
M.	14	m 2 54	25 3	14	m 8 37	19 1
		2 50a	25 9		9 12a	18 2
Tu.	8	m 0 8a	28 2	8	m 5 26	16 7
					6 10a	17 10
W.	9	m 0 12	26 5	9	m 5 47	16 7
		0 36a	28 1		6 32a	17 8
Th.	10	m 0 44	26 6	10	m 6 25	16 9
		1 2a	27 10		7 6a	17 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Aug. 4 (Friday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18m.
" 5 (Saturday)	6h. 12m'	7h. 18m.
" 6 (Sunday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
" 7 (Monday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 17m.
" 8 (Tuesday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
" 9 (Wednesday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
" 10 (Thursday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18m.

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, July 24th. 6h. 17-1m. p.m.; First Quarter 31st, 9h. 51-6m., a.m.; Full Moon, Aug. 7th, 9h. 48-7m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 16th, 2h. 15-8m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 8th August 1922, Giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the south-east of the division but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect except at Multan. Mean temperature was below normal in the north.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore and Allahabad report 0.31in. and 0.27in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Allahabad day temperature was considerably lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Neemuch humidity is in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Mormugao and Karwar report 0.27in. and 0.45in. of rain respectively. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.27in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature was higher than usual in south and east Hyderabad.

General Remarks—The monsoon has been active over the southern half of the Peninsula and in the east United Provinces but the break in the rains continues over the rest of the reporting area. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Malabar, the south Konkan, south-east Madras and the east United Provinces and locally in Mysore, the Madras Deccan and south Hyderabad. Cochin and Trichinopoly report 1.33in. and 1.16in. respectively and these are the only two falls which exceed an inch. The sea is rough at Colombo, Dwarka and Karachi.

Forecast.—Some extension of rain is likely in the Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 7th August 1922.

The depression in the United Provinces has disappeared after giving some further heavy falls there. The monsoon has been active in the Gangetic plain but the break in the Peninsula persists. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the east United Provinces, Central India East, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Chota-Nagpur, the west United Provinces and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Bhamo, Dibrugarh, Shillong one and a half inches; Cherrapunji ten; Dhubri, Chittagong, Bogra, two; Darjiling three; Narayanganj one; Jessore, Mymensingh one and a half; Dinajpur three; Hazaribagh two; Purnea three; Lucknow four; Mainpuri one and a half; Bareilly two; Mangalore one and a half and Gopalpur one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF AUG. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire'	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 2nd	96	75	76	..	0	0
Jask	95.5	86.2	80	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	90	85.5	82	..	0	—0.18
Do.	..	..	..	..	0.32	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.2	71.6	71	..	8.62	—2.51
Rawalpindi ..	100.7	80.6	59	..	4.84	—3.36
Lahore	102.6	84.5	59	..	7.25	—3.59
Hissar	98.2	79.6	64	..	22.05	+0.63
Ambala	96.6	81.5	71	..	12.14	+0.89
Delhi	95.0	77.4	67	..	14.81	—1.08
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.5	78.3	75	..	26.41	+1.02
Mainpuri	89.6	78.1	86	..	22.18	+14.10
Jhanso	88.8	75.2	78	..	23.86	+2.79
Cawnpore	86.4	77.0	89	0.31	28.59	+12.66
Allahabad	80.7	76.6	90	0.27	0	+9.47
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobanad ..	103.7	81.0	65	..	0.20	—1.63
Karachi	88	80.1	83	..	8.25	—4.20
Ajmer	87.4	74.6	72	..	10.79	—2.89
Jaipur'	91.3	74.5	62	..	14.47	—1.39
Kotah	90.6	77.6	67	..	24.63	+0.04
Mount Abu ..	71.4	61	94	..	4.57	—9.11
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
WEST—						
Bhuj	88.6	77.3	79	..	4.96	—4.99
Dwarka	84.4	79.8	76	..	4.64	—5.53
Veraval	82.1	79.2	82	..	7.02	—7.82
Rajkot	89.0	76.2	76	..	9.20	—10.30
Bhavnagar Para ..	89.2	76.4	79	..	28.87	—9.81
Surat	85.3	74	74	..	20.36	+1.16
Ahmedabad ..	..	76.7	82	..	17.37	+1.33
Deesa	90.0	76.0	76	..	22.93	+3.57
Neemuch	88.1	72.2	72	..	18.23	+8.06
Indore	84.7	70.6	80	..	32.98	+0.51
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	81.1	73.3	83	..	31.65	+2.06
Saugor	81.4	70.6	87	..	23.96	+6.76
Hoasngabad ..	85.5	72.0	82	..	7.94	—2.34
Khandwa	87.7	72.7	64	..	23.20	—7.69
Akola	87.2	71.0	69	..	19.04	+6.06
Amroto'	84.1	71.1	76	..	19.95	+1.29
Nagpur	87.3	73.7	66	..	26.24	—0.32
Chanda	89.1	76.8	77	..	28.36	—1.47
Raipur	87.2	75.1	78	0.02	58.77	+1.71
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84	67	2	86	0.07	82.33	+11.01
Ratnagiri	83.6	74.7	82	0.01	73.36	+12.18
Marmugoa	83.2	76.2	93	0.23	81.94	+5.64
Karwar	84.3	75.5	91	0.45	82.39	—1.19
BOMBAY DAGCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.2	72	4	66	..	8.21	—2.10
Ahmednagar ..	87.5	76	8	92	0.03	7.58	—1.98
Poona	81.6	68.1	79	0 03	10 94	..	—2.65
Sholapur	89	70.0	74	..	11.20	+0.27
Bijapur'	87.8	69	2	71	..	4.42	—1.82
Belgaum'	77.0	66.7	95	0 06	31.61	+2.52
Aurangabad' ..	85.2	67	6	73	..	16.38	+1.75
Nizamabad (Indur)	91.1	74.3	68	..	15.26	—6.22
Hyderabad ..	89.4	73.9	71	0.27	6.08	—5.47
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalaore ..	83.9	75	7	90	0.74	91.28	+9.98
Calicat	78.5	73.5	100	0.59	86.97	+16.01
Cochin	80.4	72.5	87	1.33	61 00	+4.89
Colombo	85.7	74.2	83	..	12.73	—1.19
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	98.0	80.9	75	..	8.87	—3.96
Bellary	95.1	73	9	74	..	0.62	—3.46
Cuddapah	100	76.0	72	0.37	4.86	—3.23
Madras	98.1	76	5	78	0 20	6.10	—0.85
Bangalore	82.5	65.8	87	0.18	6.67	—1.47
Coimbatore	86.9	69.8	84	0 31	5.45	—0.06
Trichinopoly ..	98.4	73.8	67	1.16	1.77	—1.47
Negapatam	97.1	77.1	64	..	3.17	—0.72

Announcement regarding
'BISURATED' MAGNESIA
THE ONE SURE CURE FOR INDIGESTION

THE distributors of Bisurated Magnesia wish to inform the Public, the Trade and those numerous Medical Practitioners who prescribe this product that ample supplies are now available through the following Houses:—

Grindlay & Co., Nicol Road, Bombay.
George Atherton & Co., Ltd., Clive Buildings, Calcutta.
Alfred Young & Co., Ltd., Madras.

It is generally conceded that there is no cure for the stomach derangements peculiar to the Indian climate that is anything near to being as effective as Bisurated Magnesia. It is well-known, of course, how beneficial Bisurated Magnesia is for Europeans, but it is also interesting to note that the Distributors have received a very great number of letters of praise for this product from Indian ladies and gentlemen of all ranks. Undoubtedly Bisurated Magnesia is the World's greatest remedy for Indigestion.

BISMAG LTD. LONDON

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 7th.

Futures at New York.—

Oct.	—	26 82—.28
Dec	—	20 83—.29
Jan	—	2 73—.83
Mar	—	20 77—.26

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Aug. 8.

To-day a further drop of 28 points is reported in New York futures. The recent weakness in the American market seems to have been due to further long liquidation and short selling in New York, and also owing to forecast of light rains in Texas. The general feeling in our market is bearish. The positions in old crop are generally strong here, while new crop positions are very week owing to every prospect of a good crop at present. Corners are being made in Broach July-August and in Oomras for September, and these two is positions only are offering resistance to the tendency to decline.

In consequence of lower advices reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 463½ and going down by a couple of rupees, steadily advanced to Rs. 467 which rate ruled at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 467½. At Colaba the mrket opened at Rs. 468 and closed at Rs. 466 While Broach July-August opened at Rs. 540 and touching Rs. 538 advanced till Rs. 543½ on buying by Offices and Marwari operators and the rate at 4 p. m. remained Rs. 542. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 443. At the opening of the market there was free buying by Marwari Bull operators and the prices advanced to Rs. 449. After fluctuating within a range of three rupees the price at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 448½. While Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 413 and steadily went up to Rs. 418 in sympathy with advance in Oomra September, which price was ruling at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 346 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Saturday and yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (4 P. M.)

Bombay, Aug. 8th.

			Rs
F. G. Broach	—	April/May	466
Fully Good Broach	—	July/Augt.	546
„ „ Bengal	—	Dec. Jan.	350
Fine Oomra	—	Dec./Jan.	417
„ „	—	Sept.	450 1/2
Southerns	—	July/Augt.	516

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 8th.

			Rs
F. G. Broach	—	April/May	468
Fully Good Broach	—	July/August	546
„ „ Bengal	—	Dec./Jan.	345
Fine Oomra	—	Dec./Jan.	418
„ „	—	Sept.	448
Southerns	—	July/Augt.	516

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 8th.

Description.					
M. G. Bengal and Sind					
Punjab	—	—	390	370	350 —
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	—	470	450	435	— —
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	510	490	475	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	490	470	455	—	—
M. G. Broach	—	—	545	535	525 —
Southerns	—	—	—	526	516 506

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 7th August 1922.

Cotton	—	—	—	—	3881 Bales.
Wheat	—	—	—	—	12 80 Qrs.
Linseed	—	—	—	—	1698 „
Rape, etc.	—	—	—	—	622 „
Gingellyseed	—	—	—	—	95 „
Poppyseed	—	—	—	—	Nil „
Groundnuts	—	—	—	—	652 „
Castorseed	—	—	—	—	1997 „
Rice	—	—	—	—	19316 „
Myrabollams	—	—	—	—	869 „
Cottonseed	—	—	—	—	702 „
Mowrasseed	—	—	—	—	Nil „
Gram	—	—	—	—	418 „
Jowar	—	—	—	—	868 „
Masur	—	—	—	—	Nil
Barley	—	—	—	—	668
Bajra	—	—	—	—	2668 „
Coal	—	—	—	—	Nil Tons

2 Day's Total. ...

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 8th

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	—	—	—	1-3 5/8
Bank Demand	—	—	—	1-3 21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	—	—	—	1-3 27/32
Tts Demand	—	—	—	350
American Dollars	—	—	—	346
Hongkong Dollars	—	—	—	201
Shanghai	—	—	—	..
Japan	—	—	—	164
Singapore	—	—	—	179 1/2

Market Steady.

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WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Aug. 8th.—6 p. m.

The folloing are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivered. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	59 0 0	...
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30	57 0 0	..
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	57 0 0	8 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 10 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 0 0	13 8 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	80 0 0	16 4 0
Lecaseed, Gujar 75-25	76 0 0	..
Teaseed, Gujar 50-50	74 0 0	..
Teaseed Black	71 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	13 12 0	14 12 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	..
Mowraseed	7 8 0	7 12 0
Barley	41 0 0	..
Castorseed	68 0 0	11 14 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	37 0 0	5 5 0
Forward	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat, May	9 5 6	
Wheat, Aug.-Sept.	9 5 0	
Linseed, May	14 3 0	
Linseed, Sept.	14 12 0	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Aug. 8.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-11-6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26-11-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26-13-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 91-6-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 91-5-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 91-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 9/16.
B. C. Bank's selling D D 1/3 19/32.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/8.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32.
On London Bank's buiyng 3 M/st D A 1/3 13/16.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 11/16.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 23/32.
Tone of Exchange Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 350.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 370.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 360.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 164.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 159.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 201.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 179½.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 346.
On London Gold ready sh. 92-8.
On London Silver ready d. 35-2.
On London Silver forward d. 35.
Tone of silver Quiet China sold forward, India bought ready.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.46 1/16.
French Exchange Frcs. 54.40.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 23.40.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 57.60.
Italian Exchange Liras 96.10.
German Exchange Mrks. 3500.
Prague Exchange Krons. 186.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
The Share Market is closed to-day.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

The undermentioned students of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution are declared to have passed the Commercial Examinations of the National Union of Teachers, London, held in April last:—

BOOKKEEPING:—

Advanced Second Class:—N. D. Adenwalla, F. H. Bhathena, J. B. Crawford, R. L. Sopariwalla, N. D. Turner, M. H. Writer.

Intermediate First Class:—B. J. Forbes.

Intermediate Second Class:—S. N. Kharas, J. F. Balsara, K. B. Bhamgara, F. T. Deboo, G. R. Ghandhi, S. N. Havewalla, T. D. Khambatta, J. F. Sahiar, J. G. Shroff, P. G. Shroff.

Elementary First Class:—M. J. Mistry.

Elementary Second Class:—E. K. Bharucha, J. D. Daruvala, D. S. Doctor, H. B. Gadiwalla, N. D. Mehta, R. J. Mithaiwalla, P. N. Screwvala.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COMMERCE.

N. D. Adenwalla, J. R. Kakalia, R. L. Sopariwalla.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

F. H. Bhathena, B. R. Dadyburjor, J. R. Kakalia, R. L. Sopariwalla, N. D. Turner.

SHORTHAND (Speed.)

N. D. Adenwalla, B. R. Dadyburjor, A. N. Irani, H. A. Wadia, S. H. Mistry, F. B. Workingboxwalla, F. D. Daruwalla (First Class), M. A. Khambatta (First Class Distinction).

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

Mr. J. B. Petit, Hon. Secretary, Victoria Memorial School for the Blind acknowledges receipt of the following contributions towards the School Fund:—

Sir Sassoon David, Bart., Rs. 50; Vacuum Oil Company, Rs. 20; Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersey, Rs. 20; Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley and Co., Rs. 15; The Hon. Sir A. H. Froom, Kt., Rs. 15; Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co., (India) Ltd., Rs. 15; A Zoroastrian Office, Rs. 15; Mr. G. Wesche Dart, Rs. 10; Mr. T. W. Dowding, Rs. 10; Mr. Mulraj Khatau, Rs. 10; The Bombay Gas Co. Ltd., Rs. 10; Mr. A. D. Shanks, Rs. 10; M. V. K., Rs. 10; Messrs. William Jacks & Co., Rs. 10; The Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha, Kt., Messrs. Herbert Son and Co., Rs. 10; Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd., Rs. 10; Messrs. Merwanji & Sons, Rs. 10; Mr. R. P. Shroff, Rs. 10; Mrs. P. B. Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 10; Mr. Cowasjee Dorabjee Panday, Rs. 10; Messrs. Cutler Palmer & Co., Rs. 10; The Indian Stables Co., Rs. 10; Messrs. W. Crowder & Co. Ltd., Rs. 10; Mr. Hormasjee E. Allbless, Rs. 10; L. D. L. B., Rs. 10; Messrs. J. Duxbury & Co. Ltd., Rs. 10; Messrs. Patel Bros., Rs. 10; Sums of and under Rs. 5, Rs. 145; Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 4,31,306-15-11; Total Rs. 4,34,811-15-11.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 8.

The third session of the Madras Legislative Council will open on Tuesday 12th September at the Council Chamber.

The annual general meeting of the Shri Shivaji Maratha Society, Poona, will be held at Jedhe Mansion, Shukrawar Peth, Poona, on Thursday the 10th instant at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	120
Alliance	100	—	Jan-Aug.	17½	190
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	18
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1315
„ Contributary	126		„		352/8xd
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	117 xd.
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	36/12
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	„ as.	10	15/8
Chartered Bank	£5	£5	Apr-Oct.	„	£ 17
Eastern	£5	£10	„	„	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	„	48%	83
Mercantile Bank of India	£ 12	1/2	„ „	15%	£ 38/4
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	8%	1 1

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	120
Ahmedabad Prantij	500	500	„	912%	640
Amritsar Patty	100	100	„	9%	112
Central Provinces	100	100	„	6%	95 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	„	2%	51
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	51
Khulna Bagirhat	100	100	„	4%	106
Larkhana	100	100	„	4%	65
Mandhara Bhoa	90	100	Feb Aug.	„	62 xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	„	60
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	54
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	3%	79 xd
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	116
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	„	553
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	61

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	40
Bamankua	5	—	—	—	4
Central mining	10	—	—	6%	28
Indian Cement	250	250	—	17 1/2%	280
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	„	12	240 xd
„ Defd	40	40	„	46	1218 xd
Shivrajpur	10	10	„	6-9-4	30/8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs56
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	203	2250
Allianoe cotton	100	100	„	—	320 n.
Appolo	50	50	Feb-Jan.	8	33/12
Birla mills	100	100	Apr Sept	8	93/12
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1120
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-apr.	90	1432/8
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	100	1030
Bombay Industrial	100	100	„	18	75
Century	100	100	Apr-Sep.	72	790
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	xx
Colaba Land	700	700	March	120	2290
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	25	265
Crescent	100	100	July-Dec.	80	827/8
Currimbhoy	250	250	„	110	2000
David	250	250	Apr-Sep.	105	1795
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apr.	200	1300
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	Sep.	as. 8	5
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	Mar-Aug.	50	530
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	152/8
Fazulbhoy	250	250	„	120	1245
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	200	2100
Globe	100	100	Mar-Sep.	20	240
Gokak Indian Bleaching	100	100	„	20	242/8
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	10	205
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	52	707/8
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	65	440
Khatao	100	100	Apr-Nov.	50	890 xd
Kilachand mill's	100	100	„	60	560
Kohinoor	25	25	Aug-Jan.	1 1/2	17
Luxmi Cotton	500	500	Mar-Aug.	225	2755
Madhavrao Scindia	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.	500	6725
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	100	251.8
Mathuradas	100	100	July-Dec.	20	457/8
Mancokji Petit	500	500	May-Nov.	80	810
Meyer Sassoon	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4800
Morarji	100	100	Mar-Aug.	30	315
New Great	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	400	7125
New City	200	200	Mar-Sep.	70	892/8
Paban	100	100	„	50	725
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	90	845
Phoenix	250	250	July-Dec.	90	1035
Premier	100	100	Mar-Aug	100	930
Planet	100	100	May	„	154
Presidency Mills	109	100	Dec-Aug.	20	215
Sassoon Cotton	125	125	Aug-Jan.	25	301
Shapurji	100	100	Apr-Aug.	15	572/7
Sholapur	102	101	Aug-Sept	25	236/4
Simplex	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	700	19,300n.
Standard	250	250	Jan-Dec.	70	307/8
Swan	500	500	Apr-Sept.	220	2675
Swadeshi	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	162	1200
Tata Mill	500	500	Apr-Oct.	300	xxx
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	May-Oct.	90	1140 xd
	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	2500

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	„	1000	140
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	„	49	800
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	„	„	127/8
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	840

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	„	162	513/4
B. Burma	—	—	—	—	—
T. Corpo	125	125	„	25	330
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	„	10	152/8
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1800
Bk. Burma Pet	—	—	Mar-Oct.as 6.	—	7/12
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/8	—	215
Kemp & Co.	200	—	July.	20	140
Maroks	100	—	„	12	98
New India Insur.	25	250	„	„	20
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	1 ¾	350
Phillips	40	—	July	1 ¾	48
Fort Canning	1000	—	Sept.	63	875
Scindia Steam	30	30	„	„	7/8
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	11	942/
Defd	20	20	Sept.	61/8	177/8
N. Ord.	75	75	„	„	46 4
N. Def	400	400	„	„	180
Tata Oil	100	100	„	„	67/8
Western Ind.	50	50	June	„	138

WORLD DISARMAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In this letter we bring forward for your consideration a suggestion concerning this most vital matter, and all that it involves for the welfare of mankind.

It is obvious that the peoples of the world pay the price of armaments and war in many ways, and that the price is a heavy one, even in time of "peace", when the next war is in preparation. We therefore suggest that the peoples should have an opportunity to state definitely whether they wish to retain this ancient system, and that the question should be put to them apart from any other political issue.

Let simultaneous referenda be held, after negotiations by International Conference or otherwise, putting before the men and women of each State this or a similarly-worded question:

Are you willing that this (Republic, Kingdom, Duchy, Dominion, Commonwealth, Federation, or as the case may be) of should disarm completely, on condition that the other States specified below do the same?

Here would follow the names of the other States, with a memorandum to the effect that each of them was putting the same question before its people at the same time.

In the event of a universal reply in the affirmative, Governments could at once abolish all preparations for war. Should there be any negative answers, friendly persuasion could be brought to bear on the peoples so voting, with the object of inducing them to fall into line with the rest of the world.

Certain objections must be considered:—

The cost of such referenda.—If each State paid for its own referendum, the cost would be fairly distributed, while, if the result were complete disarmament, the cost would very quickly be saved.

Peoples undeveloped politically, and turbulent border tribes.—If a people were not sufficiently developed to understand a referendum, they would not be likely to be a serious menace; it might be necessary for a time to have some kind of local police, under international control, to keep order.

We believe that the suggestion made in this letter is sound in principle, and should be adopted at the earliest possible moment, in the hope of thus ending the awful scourge of the war system by a decisive act on the part of the peoples of the world. It may be impossible for a time, but if it be eventually adopted, much preliminary thought and discussion will be necessary, and cannot begin too soon. We therefore bring it under your notice now, and, if your consideration be favourable, we would ask your advocacy of such referenda.—Yours, etc.,

ELEANOR M. MOORE,
Secretary.

P.S.—More than a thousand copies of this letter are being sent to many parts of the world, and a summary of replies will be published.

40, Evelina Road, Toorak,
Melbourne, Australia,
July 10, 1922.

UNION BANK OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you if you will publish the following for the benefit of your readers, a large number of whom are the shareholders of the Union Bank of India, Ltd.

The Directors of the Union Bank of India have given a notice to the shareholders of the Bank for considering and if thought fit passing at their extraordinary general meeting to be held on Wednesday, the 9th day of August, 1922, a special resolution for extinguishing the liability in respect of the *uncalled* capital on the shares to the extent of only Rs. 30 per share as against Rs. 42-8-0 per share hanging on their shoulders. The question which is involved in the matter and which is of considerable importance to the shareholders of the Bank may be summed up as under:—

Is it to the interests of the shareholders of the Bank to allow the liability in respect of the *uncalled* capital on the present issue of 8,00,000 shares to the extent of no less than a crore of rupees at Rs. 12-8-0 per share calculated on the basis of the face value of the shares being fixed at Rs. 20 per share as proposed by the Directors of the Bank, to continue to hang on their shoulders like the sword of Damocles on the face of the fact that according to the present market quotations the shareholders collectively stand to lose no less than Rs. 38 lakhs—Rs. 30 lakhs out of their paid-up capital of say Rs. 60 lakhs and Rs. 8 lakhs which must have been realized by the Bank by way of interest on the paid up capital of Rs. 60 lakhs at say 6½ per cent. per annum during the 25 months ended 31st March, 1922?

My answer to the above question is in the negative and I have no doubt in my mind that the answer of all the shareholders of the Bank to the above question will also be in the negative. I therefore trust the shareholders will muster strong at the said meeting to support my amendment (appearing hereunder opposite the main resolution) which I propose moving at the said meeting. The resolution is as follows: "That the capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 5,00,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 50 each of which 8,00,000 shares have been issued with Rs. 7-8-0 paid up on each share to Rs. 2,00,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 20 each out of which 8,00,000 shares of Rs. 7-8-0 shall be deemed to have been issued and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 50 to Rs. 20 each and extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital on the shares to the extent of Rs. 30 per share."

The amendment which I propose to move is as follows:—

"That the capital of the company be reduced from Rs. 5,00,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 50 each of which 8,00,000 shares have been issued with Rs. 7-8-0 paid up on each share *to Rs.* 75,00,000 *divided into* 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 7-8-0 each out of which 8,00,000 shares with Rs. 7-8-0 paid up on each share shall be deemed to have been issued and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 50 to Rs. 7-8-0 each and extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital on the shares to the extent of Rs. 42-8-0 per share."—Yours, etc.,

P. D. SHAMDASANI.

MR. BAPTISTA AND REPORTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Baptista's allegations against the reporters as a whole, allow me to say one word. I have not yet found a speaker who does not think that the reporters are always wrong and speakers are always right, particularly when they are cornered, as in Mr. Baptista's case. The fact is that people like him who are very fond of indulging in florid oratory are not seldom so much carried away by the exuberance of their own performance that they do not know what they are speaking, with the result that they have to see some inconvenient things the next day in the newspapers. Mr. Baptista is not unaware, perhaps, that space in a newspaper is not unlimited, but, unfortunately, his speeches are not. When one speaks for an hour, and repeats himself half-a-dozen times in the process, and find himself dismissed in ten or twelve lines the next day, he is naturally angry like Mr. Baptista. If Mr. Baptista were reported verbatim, I do not refer to his carefully written out speeches, nobody would be more surprised than he.

Mr. Baptista complains that he did not say that he was a "violent co-operator." It was at a Mulshi Satyagraha meeting that he said those words. If I remember right he then said that he was not a non-violent Non-co-operator, but a violent Co-operator, with his usual play on words. He also said many more inconvenient things, along with other speakers, but they were very wisely deleted by the Editor himself. I do not want to waste any more time over this controversy.—Yours, etc.

A MERE REPORTER.

'BRITISH "PRUSSIANISM."'

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your leader in to-day's issue has thoroughly exposed the under-current of "Prussianism" which rules the passions of Mr. Lloyd George, in a way that no other journal has yet handled. You caught the central truth as you always do. Hitherto Englishmen called their country as mother-country or mother-land, but Mr. Lloyd George now presents to the world his mother-land as "Fatherland" as Prussians do. Surely, England, by war, had not crushed "Prussianism" but only won it over for herself which she hugs to her bossom as a priceless "war trophy." "God Save England."—Yours, etc.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

A READER.

ALL-INDIA MARWARI AGARWAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The working committee has two very important questions for consideration, namely the sale of Indian mill cloth by the mill-owners at fair rates and secondly the establishment of the Marwari University for the training of the youths of the community.

It is more than three months that the above resolutions were passed at the 4th Anniversary held at Indore and no definite action has been taken yet. I now draw the attention of B. Rang Lal Jagodia, General Secretary, to call a meeting of the working committee at an early date at Delhi, which being a central place will suit all the members.—Yours, etc.

DWARKALAL, GUPTA,
Member, Working Committee,
All Ind. Marwari Agarwal Conference.
Baran Kotah, Rajputana,
22nd July, 1922.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was interested to read in your paper of the 18th instant the article under the above heading. I do not wish to discuss here the omission in the agenda paper of the item of appointment of the Engineer and whether the Board's proceedings of the meeting for resolution were in order. But I say it is waste of public money to appoint an Engineer on a highly paid salary in a place like Bandra. I wish to ask the Board for public information what important duties upto now have been discharged in the public interest by these highly paid officers—such as the Chief Officer, the Health Officer, the Chief Engineer, the Chief Accountant. Is there any record of important improvement made by them?

Formerly the Rs. 75 paid Secretary used to go round the town daily and used to keep the cash, and the day and account books, check the bills to be tendered for tax-payment, carry the correspondence, attend the meetings and take notes and also to supervise all the office staff and work.

There was then one Inspector on Rs. 30—40 for P. W. and to look after the sanitation and he had under him "mucadams" and coolies to do the work. There was only one surveyor on a salary of Rs. 30—40 who used to estimate the expenditure for roads and other work and look after the buildings and also the work carried on under the direction of the respective committees. There was one light and store-keeper on a smaller salary. The lighting was done by contract.

The Bills of Taxes were prepared monthly by the bill collector. There was one turncock who used to take meter-readings and prepare bills with all particulars and then to attend to their recovery. His pay was Rs. 30—35. The work was done then more speedily than at present. If any complaint was made it was attended to immediately. Now the Bills are prepared and presented at the pleasure and option of the officers and in the way they like. This, I presume, is done because the officers are many and highly-paid persons, and perhaps owing to the many books.

Of course, the population has increased and so also have the buildings, but the area has not, so let there may be more hands in proportion thereof, but to have such highly paid persons and to neglect public complaints and then to neglect the inquiries is an intolerable state of things. Is this not waste of public money? There is much insanitation in the small village. The roads are much neglected and so also the street lights.

The taxes have been increased without considering whether the rate-payers get in all cases increased profit from their properties. I fail to know if the taxes are utilised after the staff and whether that is permissible under the Municipal Act. I am not concerned if Mr. Saldana is a good Cricketer, but the first and important duty of the Municipality is to protect people's health and property.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bandra, July 21.

AWAKENING AMONG INDIAN WOMEN.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S RESTRAINING INFLUENCE.

An interesting account of the way the girls in India are awakening to a sense of the new part they may play in national life was given me (writes a representative of the "Manchester Guardian" in Mail week) by the Hon. Emily Kinnaird, who has just returned from a nine months' visit to the various Indian centres of the Young Women's Christian Association. During the war the Government here realised how much help the Y. W. C. A. could give to the community, but long before that the British community and officials in all parts of India recognised its importance.

The Government in Rangoon has paid half the cost of recent extensions to the Y.W.C.A. buildings. One business man has built a huge hostel at his own expense in Madras. The Director of Public Education recognises all the Y.W.C.A. commercial schools, and the Government often help the Association financially. This is because the Association does a work among girls which no other organisation deals with.

It is thirty years since Miss Kinnaird went out to India to set up branches of the Association. They now have 17 large buildings in the chief towns. Miss Kinnaird's object was to see how their usefulness to the community could be increased. The Anglo-Indian community has given liberally money and time to the Association, and Miss Kinnaird foresees that in a short time the whole administration will be left in the hands of the residents of India. Outside helpers will no longer be required.

There have been great changes. Thirty years ago the Anglo-Indians were the only girls in commerce as typists, clerks, and so on. The Association opened that door wide for them. Now the Indian girl begins to want to earn her own living in commerce and industry like the Anglo-Indian girl, and the Association is helping her.

RACE CONSCIOUSNESS.

"I find the Indian girl to-day," said Miss Kinnaird, "where the Anglo-Indian was thirty years ago. Race consciousness has developed tremendously of late, but I have every hope that the Association will accomplish the great work which now lies before it, the development of a spirit of real friendship and co-operation between the Anglo-Indian and the Indian girls. It is essential for the happiness of both that this should be brought about, and already we are succeeding in a remarkable way. In our national office in Calcutta an Indian, a British girl, an Anglo-Indian, and an American are all working together on an equal footing of responsibility, status, and pay.

"I found that the British community in India is beginning to understand the Anglo-Indian community much better than it used to, but it does not yet understand the Indian community. One of our national secretaries, Miss Urngate, daughter of Sir Andrew Urngate, who worked for years among the better-class Mahratti people, has been succeeded by an Anglo-Indian girl, a very interesting woman who loves the people of India and desires to devote herself to their service. The Indian girls, too, are now prepared to take their place in the religious, educational, and social work of the country. They have awakened to a sense of national responsibility, and it interested me that it was in the Christian community that this spirit existed."

"INDIA FOR THE INDIANS."

Miss Kinnaird said that she came into close touch with Indian women. She stayed in seventeen Indian homes, and thoroughly enjoyed herself when entertained at meals, where she sat on the floor and ate with her fingers in Indian fashion. The Indian women as a whole, she said, have the ideal of India for the Indians. You hear it in the zenanas and everywhere. The children in the streets have, without teaching, acquired the new national spirit. One man who had been in England for a year and a half told Miss Kinnaird how startled he was to hear his little boy discussing the new ideas.

Speaking about a talk she had with Mr. Gandhi during the early part of her visit, Miss Kinnaird said that although he had been a very strong influence in inspiring the people with the spirit of nationalism, he had also been much more of a restraining influence than people in England had any idea of. He had carried on a constant and consistent propaganda of non-violence. He had a most mysterious quiet power over his people, and it had been a rude awakening to him to find that the whole country had not been animated by his spirit. He did not realise the supreme difficulties of guiding lasses of people in an excited state. Miss Kinnaird believes that the quiet of the country now is not due to any change of feelings but due entirely to Gandhi's influence.

Another thing people here do not realise is that the national movement has the support of the most solid and powerful members of the Indian community. India is past the stage when it can be impressed by show and pomp and ceremony. What it wants now is reality. Miss Kinnaird said that the Y.W.C.A. in India was prevented by lack of funds from undertaking an important work. Now that so many Indian girls are going into factories it would like to investigate conditions and do welfare work, and both British and Indian employers would be glad of their help.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

3RD EXTRA MEETING.

(Saturday, 12th August,) 1922.

The following are the entries for the Poona Races to be held Saturday next:—

THE REAY PLATE. Distance 1 mile.
(Handicap for Horses II Division.)
Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000.

Mr Noel Cannon's Treddle.
Mr Hillman's Quite Dark.
Mr F A Tarrant's Bridgend.
Mr C N Wadia's Chinese White.
Mr Clement Vaz's Mimi.
Mr R R S's Archer.
Mr J N De Souza's Dayspring.
Mr Darcy's Allensmore.
Mr F M Garda's Allington.
Mr F M Garda's Chummy.
Mr M Goculdas's Entailed.
Mr M Goculdas's Dialect.
Mr M Goculdas's The Count.
Mr M Goculdas's Madame Sze.
Mr M Goculdas's Treasury.
Mr M Goculdas's Lemoine.
Mr T M Thaddeus's Red Quill.
Mr T M Thaddeus's Divide.
Mr S N Mahomed's Christmas Holiday.
Mr P G Singhanee's Southern Beauty.
Mr R H Gahagan's Whit Week.
Mr R H Gahagan's Festivity.
Mr Heath's Marcodia.
Mr Heath's Steel Blue
Mr Heath's Marmion.
Mr G Wesche-Dart's Belle Voyageuse II.
Mr A M S Mahomed's Murmansk.
H H Maharaja of Cooch Behar's The Lark.
Maharaj Kumar Victor Narayen of Cooch Behar's Couplet.
Gen Raja Sir Hari Singh's Sunstroke.
Shri Saubhagyavati Akkasaheb Maharaj's Eagleswell.
Rai Saheb Sangidas Jesiram's Starboard.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
(Handicap for Arabs I and II Divisions.)
Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

Mr Felice's Kitchener.
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's Ishallah.
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's Apollo.
Mr Dawoodbhoy Nensey's Cassation.
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Malta.
Mr M Tyebjee's Peninsula.
Mr Heath's Khaboor.
Mr Heath's Shahzada.
Mr M Goculdas's Trade Mark.
Mr M Goculdas's Rose Hill.
Mr M Goculdas's Mentor.
Messrs S N Mahomed and A M Shamlan's Karikata.
Mr M Goculdas's Mikado.
Mr Syed Rashid's Winning Post.
Mr R H Gahagan's Hakum.
Mr M Shirazee's Shums.
Mr Silver's Silver Streak.
Mr Ardesir Cursetjee's Bismark.
H H Maharanee of Cooch Behar's Union Jack.
Mr M M Isfani's Anxious.
Mr Noble's Brindisi.
Gen N Obaidulla Khan's Red Prince.
Mr Noel Cannon's Dunbar.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Dartmoor.
H H Maharaja of Kalhapur's Anaiza.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Kayid.

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
(Handicap for Arab Ponies II Division.)
Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

Mr G Khamissa's Summerton.
Mr A R Dakeel's Defender.
Mr S R A Wahab's Latifi.
Mr Marks's Centry.
Mr Ellia Abdul Noor's Firjah.
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Fareek.
Mr Heath's Arthur.
Mr Mahmood Miya Mahomed Ali's Angler.
Mr M Goculdas's Four Aces.
Mr Reuben Solomon's Romeo.
Mr A M Khairaz's Amin.
Mr Syed Rashid's All Clear.
Mr R H Gahagan's Sammy.
Mr M Cursetji's Karam.
Messrs N E Patel and A K Glasswala's Honeysuckle.
Mr Ardeshir Cursetjee's Ferry Boat.
Mr A S Fezi's Nevermind.
Mr Noble's March Along (Tiger).
Mr Noble's Dublin.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Taj.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Waterloo.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Arvil.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
(Handicap for Country-bred.)
Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

Mr Norman's Better Hope.
Mr Mirza Mahomed Husain's Black Top.
Messrs W Deane Freeman and A M Fawcett's Cider.
H H Maharaja of Mysore's Maple.
H H Maharaja of Mysore's Applause.
Mr C N Wadia's Margot
Mr C N Wadia's The Knut.
Mr Vernon's Mountain Apple.
Mr Vernon's Sugar Cane.
Mr M Goculdas's Monte.
Mr A Hoyt's Discarded.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sirtaj.
H H Maharaja of Dhar's Deligate.
Messrs W King and V J Reed's Toddy.
Mr Heath's Jovial.
Mr Heath's Zara.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Cuidon.
H H Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Monsoon Jack.
Lt-Col Ikbal Mahomed Khan's Sweet Apple.
Gen Raja Sir Hari Singh's Criadillo.
Capt J Crawford's Bohemian.

THE AUNDH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
(Terms for Maiden Horses.)
Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.

Capt C B Farrar's Sombrous.
Mr C N Wadia's Kintail.
Mr J N De Souza's Grande Place.
Mr Darcy's Overseas.
Mr Vernon's Unruly.
Mr G Khamisa's Pin Money.
Mr M Goculdas's Footpedal.
Mr G V E Wesche-Dart's Cheery Girl.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Merion.
Messrs M M Isgani and A B Setna's Another Night.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Marby.
Gen Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Lady Rita (Titlark).
Rai Saheb Sangidas Jesiram's Braganza (e).

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
(Handicap for Horses II Division.)
Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000.

H H Maharaja of Mysore's Cerago.
Mr Noel Cannon's Trostan.
Mr N Bemahomed's Very Little.
Mr N Begmahomed's Eager To.
Mr Clement Vaz's Mimi.
Mr R R S's Flight Errant.
Mr Kelso's Crushed Glass.
Mr Kelso's Tarvie.
Mr Vernon's Kilrea.
Mr M Goculdas's Aldergrove.
Mr M Goculdas's Czarda.
Mr M Goculdas's Sarsaparilla.
Mr M Goculdas's Volsure (late Surety filly).
Mr M Goculdas's Dialect.
Mr S N Mahomed's Margaret Joyce.
Mr A M Khairaz's Risen Again.
Mr P G Singhani's Scribble.
Mr R H Gahagan's Whit Week.
Mr Heath's Viola.
Mr Heath's Arclight.
Mr G V E Wische-Dart's Carton Pierre.
Mr A M S Mahomed's Murmansk.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Miserable.
H H Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Paragua.
Gen N Obaidulla Khan's Somali.
Mr Dara Cowasjee's Zea.
Gen Raja Sir Hari Singh's Lover True.
Rai Saheb Sangidas Jesiram's Starboard.
Rai Saheb Sangidas Jesiram's Whiepering.
Rai Saheb Sangidas Jesiram's Joy Girl.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
(Terms for Horses III Division.)
Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.

Mr Frank's Millmount.
Mr Noel Cannon's Like Magic.
Mr N Begmahomed's King of the Ring (Pourboire).
H H Maharaja of Patiala's Caterham Valley.
M. R S S's Bathurst.
Mr Kelso's Miss Goodenough.
Mr Vernon's Undies.
Mr Vernon's Elphene.
Mr P B Avasia's Lwow.
Mr M C Patel's My Patsey.
Mr F M Garda's Olivine.
Mr F G Kennedy's Dori.
Mr M Goculdas's Knight of Clonmel.
Mr T M Thaddeus's Gentle Saxon.
Mr S N Mahomed's Lady Cleopatra.
Mr P G Singhanee's Britomart.
Mr P G Singhanee's Rakings.
Messrs W King and V J Reed's Thunder.
Mr Heath's Jovial.
Mr Heath's Blackwater.
Mr G V E Wesche-Dart's Elsewise.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Desert Gold.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Marby.
H H Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Ha's Fancy.
Gen Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Oxcraft.
The Maharaja of Keshavnagar's Mirabelle.
Gen. Raja Sir Hari Singh's Prime Bow.
Gen Raja Sir Hari Singh's Rosey Tread.
Rai Sahib Sangidas Jesiram's Box O' Tricks.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

To-day's programme commencing at 5-30 p.m. (Weather permitting).

1. **Tent-Pegging.**—Triple Pegs (two runs).
2. **Lloyd Lindsay Race.**
3. **Duck Apple Stakes.**—Competitors to ride a course to where buckets of water will be placed each containing an apple. Competitors dismount, hold their horses, pick the apple out of the water with their teeth, remount and return to winning post with apple in mouth.
4. **Potato Stakes.**—Gentlemen to ride given course to where lines of potatoes will be laid on the ground, pick them up one by one with a hog spear, and drop them in a bucket First none having all his potatoes in the bucket to win.
5. **Crawford Market Stakes.**—Men carrying haversacks and an envelope containing list of vegetables, will ride round course, hand their horses to syces and deliver haversacks to their lady partners. They will then stand behind a chalked line, open the envelopes and call out their orders to their partners. The ladies will carry out the orders and return the filled haversacks to their partners who will return over course. The first man home with haversacks correctly filled to win
6. **V. C. Race.**—Gentlemen to ride a course to a zareba where there will be stuffed dummies. They will pick up a dummy under fire and ride back over the same course to the winning post.

*Ladies Nomination Event.

CONGRATULATION TO PREMIER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Prime Minister's speech, cabled by Reuter in an unusually detailed manner, is bound to evoke criticisms on the part of those interested and vitally too in the Reforms. The position created by the Prime Minister's speech is somewhat interesting, as it would appear that the British Cabinet and the N.C.O. have joined hands in a common cause, viz., the condemnation of the present Reforms. The points of view of both the parties may differ but they are at one in destroying the Reforms. Indeed the plight of the Moderates and Liberals or Neo-nationalists will be almost pathetic, and cables of strong and emphatic protests against the speech will continue to flow to England from many Associations and Leagues and other bodies with what result after all we have only to wait and see.

I would suggest the various Congress Committees and Khilafat Committees do authorise the All-India Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee to send a cable to the Prime Minister congratulating him that during his life he has chosen once to speak what he felt and what his associates must have doubtless felt of the movement in India. The speech has only given a fresh proof of the profound sincerity of his Government to put India on the road of Swaraj and the Moderates will please consider if they can achieve, what they propose to achieve by methods which are frankly impotent.

The speech appears to be a message of the British Cabinet to India on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Lokamanya and his followers will certainly accept the message in a spirit in which it has been given.—Yours, etc.

R. K. T.

"A HINT TO TRAMWAY COMPANY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is no probability of a "Tramway strike" at the present moment, as the employees of the Traffic Department have realised the fact, that a strike, just at this time, would only enable the Directors and the officials of the Company to enhance the fare to one and a half anna, by giving a lame excuse that the Tramway Company has suffered heavily by frequent strikes. Hence, it is for the General Manager to see, that there is no sort of discontent amongst the senior conductors and drivers, since all conductors and drivers, from the commencement of their fourth year of service, and until they retire, even after 25 years' service, draw the same salary of Rs. 40 plus Rs. 5 Bonus plus 25 per cent "Grain Allowance" It is true, that lucky men are promoted to the grades of "starters and regulators, inspectors and controllers", but the percentage of higher appointments is very low; and hence, more than ninety per cent of the conductors and drivers, have to serve on Rs. 40 plus 5 Rs. bonus and 25 per cent, "grain allowance". To do justice to these unfortunate men, I strongly advise the Directors, more especially to Sir Sassoon David and to Sir Stanley Reed, to refer to the case of these men. My practical suggestions are as follows:—that (a) All conductors and drivers, who have put in ten years' service be promoted to Rs. 45 and (b) those, who have put in 15 years' service, be promoted to Rs. 50; and (c) such of the senior conductors and drivers who have put in 20 years' service be promoted to Rs. 55, with Rs. 5 bonus and 25 per cent "grain allowance" in order to see that justice is done to the discontented Employee, if the Directors and Tramway officers are really anxious to prevent the strike by sympathetic actions, for the progress of their Employees and of the Company itelf. As for Starters, Regulaators, Inspectors and Controllers, I shall move in the matter later on. I only hope that my *timely suggestions will be carried into effect.*—Yours, etc.

NARAYAN RAO KULKERNY.

"A JAIL SCANDAL"

ALLEGATIONS DENIED BY DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

An editorial note appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" on August 3rd headed "A Jail Scandal" and alleging ill-treatment to two prisoners named Bhojraj and Verhomal in Visapur Jail in the Ahmednagar District. The facts are that these two men, (who are described in the article referred to as "political prisoners" "and young educated workers whose only crime consists in loving their country above everything else in the world") were convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for being prominent members of an unlawful assembly guilty of international insult, of an indecent and particularly foul nature to a respectable gentleman of Sokkur.

The allegations of ill-treatment made by these prisoners are untrue. No punishments were inflicted on them while they were undergoing their sentences. Their health was good both on admission to and discharge from jail. A further statement dealing with the allegations in detail will be issued in a few days.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MR. KELKAR RESIGNS PRESIDENTSHIP

(Associated Press.)

POONA, August 8.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has for the second time tendered his resignation of the Presidentship of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. In his letter of resignation he gives the following reasons for the same:—First, as an elected representative he had to urge for a change in the items of the present Congress Programme according to his personal views which he was pleading for the last two years. Secondly, it was alleged by some witnesses that the Constructive Programme was not fully carried out in Maharashtra because of the offices being held by those who had no faith in it, and Hakim Ajmal Khan asked some pertinent questions to him which clearly indicated his view that the office-bearers should not express their views if they differed from the Congress, and either they should give up their offices or keep silence. Further, it was urged by him that the office-bearers should only be such men as carry out the Congress Programme in every detail. Mr. Kelkar says that he could not agree with Hakimji because of the possibility of getting such men and he strongly objects to the encroachment on the rights in the matter of the electors. On the motion of Mr. Patel, the Maharashtra Conference had passed a resolution that the resolutions of the Congress *en masse* were not binding on the Congress members. He concludes by stating that he was unwilling to be an office-bearer from the first owing to his differences of views. He had resigned once before and yet the electors had forced the office on him. The allegation as to laxity in carrying out the Constructive Programme was also unfounded as the work even in districts where the office-bearers profusely profess their faith was not also encouraging. He hopes that all those whose faith is not undoubted should resign and make room for those who carry out the Programme in its minutest detail.

Messrs. Bhopatkar, Gokhale, Gadgil, Kavade, Gunjal, Rajwade, Lalit, Phansalker, Bidkar, and Deshpande have resigned their offices in Poona and other districts.

CALCUTTA SHARE-MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, August 8.

A marked improvement in cottons was the feature of the market when business was resumed to-day after the holiday. Dunbars were done up to Rs. 387 and Kesorams up to Rs. 13/4. Subsequently both rates eased somewhat but the undertone was better than for a long time past. Bengal Nagpurs had buyers all day up to Rs. 460 but no scrip came to market. Jute shares were again represented almost entirely by Howrahs and Clives. Kanknarrahs changed hands in a few small lots. Reliance were firm with sellers scarce. Craigs had buyers at Rs. 7/8. Other mills were neglected, prices showing no quotable change. Among coals inquiry was noted for Bansjorahs and Centurys. Burrakurs were offering freely but buyers appeared to be out of market. Sutkdihs were done at Rs. 11-8 and were hard to buy. There was a small accumulation of orders in miscellaneous section which produced a rather improved tone. Titaghur Papers, Thorneycrofts, Anglo-Oriental Navigation, Madan Theatres and Kumardhubi Engineerings all registered some improvement. Indo-Burma Tins could be bought at Rs. 4, Burma Finances were back again to Rs. 2-6. Imperial Bank contributories were strong in the market. Fully paid scrip was not in request. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—6 per cent bonds (1926) 99-12, 6 per cent U. P. Bonds (1926-41) 95-12 s.l.

Bank:—Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1367, Imperial Bank (conty) 355, Karnani Industrial Bank 8.

Railways:—Hosharpur Doab Railway 6i-8 s.l.

Cotton:—Dunbar 382, Kesoram 12-12, Muir Mills (pref) 43, New Victoria 10.

Jute:—Century 9, Clive 35-4, Empire 55-8 s.o.l., Howrah 44, Hooghly (pref) 12-12, Kamarhatty 580 s.l., Kanknarrah 475, Kinnison 855, Lansdowne 283, National 276-8, National (pref) 101, New Central (pref) 101, Reliance 45-8, Reliance (pref) 92, Standard (pref) 87, Waverley 11.

Coal:—Bansjorah 37, Baraboni 15-10, Bansra 10-8 s.l., Burrakur 38-8 s.l., Century 4-12, Gopalichuck 16-6, Imperial 11-10, Ghusick and Muslia 26-8, Nazira 2-2, New Tetturya 12-4, Patmohna 8-8, Raneegunge 54, s.o.l., Samla Govindpur 11-12, Sutikdih 11-8.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 5-2, Frank Ross and Co, 7, Huma Pipe and Concrete Construction 2-14, Kumardhubi Engineering 3-12, Thorneycroft 2-12, B. I. Corporation 8-8 and (def) 17, B. I. Tobacco 2-2, Indo-Burma Tin 4-2, Bandman Varieties 13-4, Behar Tannery 3-14, Behar Rice 2-2, Britannia Biscuit 7-8, Burma Finance and Mining 2-8, Fairbairn Lawson 4-8, Madan Theatres 7-2, Rajshahi Tannery 3-10, Hatirkool Oil 4, Carew and Co. 60, Ryam Sugar 40, Samastipur Sugar 11-8.

Tea:—Ledo Tea 100.

Debentures:—4 per cent Calcutta Port Trust (deb) 1900 at 75 and 1907 at 70, 5½ per cent Union Jute at 93, 8 per cent Titaghur Paper 100.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three twenty-one thirty-two pence and demand Bills one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

NEW BOARD NECESSARY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Annual Report of this Company is out; and it makes a very disappointing reading: Here are a few facts and figures. which are decidedly discreditable to the management: Will the Directors tell us

() why the Report for 31st May 1921 is just issued?

(2) why have they taken three months to publish it, when the audit was complete on the 27th April last?

(3) why have they not circulated the Auditors' separate letter to the shareholders? Are not the shareholders entitled to have a copy of it? Then why is it withheld, please?

(4) why are the Directors absolutely silent about the purchase of the s.s. "Tilak" and "Boa Viagem"? Why have they paid a fancy price for these?

(5) Why is not Mr. Thatty's account settled up even now?

(6) Why should the Directors keep rupees Thirty thousand as office cash; and have an over-draft of twenty-one thousand from the National Bank?

(7) How can they account for heavy expenses on "voyages" which work out at 84 per cent of the voyage receipts?

(8) How can they explain a profit of Rupees Twenty-three thousand only on the working of all the ships for nine months? Is it not ridiculously low?

(9) How is it, that no provision is made for Reserve Fund, Dividend Equalization Fund and Fund for Repairs?

(10) How is it that the Dividend suggested is five per cent, the lowest in all these years?

All these facts clearly indicate, that there is something wrong in the management. And this view is confirmed by a perusal of the separate Report issued by one of the Directors, Mr. S. R. Khopkar. Here are some interesting facts and figures:—

(1) The Company spent Rs 141,000/- in repairs in 1919-1920; and Rs. 94,400/- in 1920-21; and thus the Repairs Fund is all consumed!

(2) The Rates of Expenditure was 48 per cent in 1918-19; 55 per cent in 1919-20; and 84 per cent in 1920-21!

(3) This is due to the "uncontrolled condition of coal supply and lessening sympathy of the passenger public; in Mr. Khopkar's view!

(4) "The whole work of Repairs was done unsystematically" is another Complaint of Mr. Khopgar's.

(5) As regards the management, Mr. Khopkar says that "the Secretary is now quite an irresponsible executive officers, and the management of Your Company has been loose, secretive, unbusiness-like, and on the whole undesirable in almost all its department, as will be amply seen even from the accounts!"

(6) "I had reason to believe," says Mr. Khopker, "that the Secretary was endeavouring to keep a divided Board and he successfully did it!"

In any case, a Board that pays fancy prices for war-time vessels; allows the expenses to mount up to 84 per cent of gross Receipts; issues belated reports; shuts out the Report of Mr. Khopker and the letter of the Auditor; and allows the profits of the Company to decline is a Board, that must be reorganised on non-party line, and purely in the interests of the shareholders. The shareholders should not presss Sir Goculdas to continue, for he has twice resigned. They should secure the support of independent men like Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Jaisuklal Mehta of the Indian Chamber and Bureau. They should also bear in mind, that Mr. Velji Lukhumsey Napoo, Mr. S. R. Khopkar, Dr. Bhajekar and Dr. Pais have, in their own way, worked for the interests of the Company. I request the shareholders to drop all party views and party feelings; concentrate their mind on the Company's interests, and so reorganise the Board, as to have competent, conscientious, and non-contentious members, who would work for the sole benefit of the shareholders. If the shareholders fight for trifles, they will lose their case. They stand a very good chance of recovering a substantial sum from their English Representativess and in that work the cooperation of Dr. Bhajekar, Mr. Khopkar, Mr. Napoo and Dr. Pais will be very useful, and the guidance of Mr. Baptista and Mr. J. K. Mehta most helpful. As a non-party man, this is my humble, honest and candid advice to the shareholders, who may elect one or two other Directors if they like. The fate of the Company is in the hands of the shareholders themselves. If led by party feelings they will lose; if united, they will save the Company and safeguard their own interests.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A PICK-POCKET SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Merrifield charged Gangaram Janu, a Hindu with three previous convictions, with pickpocketing on Monday last.

The evidence showed that Octavius Gomes, the complainant, went to the Esplanade Maidan on Cocoanut Fair Day in the evening with his wife and infant child on his arm. While making some purchases, he felt some jerk on his arm and saw the accused running fast. He followed the accused and arrested him with the child's bangle in his hand.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted the accused and senteneed him to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

Amongst the crowds that went to the sea shore on the 7th instant on account of the Cocoanut Day, was a party of seven, one male and six women, going along Ballard Road, towards Ballard Pier at 5 p.m. when one of the women named Luximbai, aged sixty, was knocked down, run over and killed by a motor car driven by one Shivprasadsing Maturaprasadsing. Her body was subsequently removed to the morgue where an inquest was held by the Coroner, yesterday morning when Shivprasad was present with his Counsel Mr. S. B. Banaji, Barrister-at-law.

Chanappa Tulsiram, the only man in the party, said that the deceased was walking two paces behind him and was the last of the party. They were crossing the road. The car came from the direction of the Port Trust Offices and the driver suddenly swerved towards the right. He did not show his hand. The deceased was between the two islands on the road, and was knocked down by the right front wheel. The mud-guard struck her and she went under the engine and the left rear wheel went over her body. The car stopped after going ten paces. The horn was not sounded. The car was going at a speed of about fifteen miles an hour.

Gopal Shivram, Police sepoy No. 292, said he was on duty near the two islands. The car suddenly turned into the road between the islands. The right front wheel struck the deceased and she fell and the left rear wheel went over her face.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to her having been knocked down and run over by a motor-car driven by Shivprasad in a rash and negligent driving.

Shivprasad was, then, placed before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate, and was charged with rash and negligent driving. The case was adjourned till the 10th instant.

CORONER'S COURT

HEAD CRUSHED BY A LIFT.

The lift in No. 2 shed of the Alexandra Dock could not be got below the first floor at 9 a.m. on the 7th instant when the lift-man went down to see what was wrong with it when to his horror he saw a man lying dead below the lift. He was identified as Ramlal Sitaram, a sweeper. His body was taken out and removed to the morgue.

An enquiry was held by the Coroner, when Bhima Itoo, the lift-man said it was not the duty of the deceased to sweep below the lift. Witness always swept under the lift. The lift was worked to take packages from the 1st floor to the ground floor to be placed in the trucks which were worked by electric power. Witness did not know why the deceased had gone under the lift. A broom was found standing in the hollow part of a hoist of the lift.

Mr. Dorabji Rustomji Bulsara, Shed Manager, said the deceased was found lying under the hoist. A broom was in the hollow between two of the girders of the hoist. To place it there the deceased had to go under the lift. It was the duty of the hoistman to sweep under the hoist.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of death from his head having been crushed by a lift under which he had gone, apparently to keep a broom, without giving warning.

DEAD BODY IN BACK BAY.

A Ramosee in the service of the P. W. D. notictd a dead body floating in the sea off Kennedy Sea Face on the 6th instant and gave information to the Police who had it removed to the morgue. The body appeared to be that of a Hindu male aged about twenty, and was dressed in a shirt and a black coat. A watch and chain, and one rupee, one anna and one pice, five studs, two silver cuff links, one broken link and one ear-ring were found on the person. Information was circulated but no one came forward to identify the body.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of the Hindoo, when the jury returned a verdict of death from drowning, under circumstances unknown.

SWIMMING FATALITY.

On the afternoon of Saturday last, Sitaram Raoji, a Hindoo, aged about twenty, a compositor, residing at Hains Road, went for swimming in the sea at Hornby Vellard, near Scindia's Bungalow, with his companion, Satwaji Ramji. It appears from enquiries made that Sitaram went beyond his depth and raised his hands and his companion raised an alarm, whereupon one Mahomed Abdul went to his assistance and brought him out, but Sitaram soon expired. His body has been removed to the morgue.

A PERSIAN SCHOLAR.

Mr. Sorabji Cooverji Tasker has for more than four decades past, been known to be a Persian scholar of repute. He has composed many poems in Persian in honour of several Indian worthies, Princes, Governors and Viceroys, and also Queen Victoria. For doing this labour of love, he has been awarded several testimonials. He has also received criticisms of his literary work from well-known scholars. Mr. Tasker has published all these testimonials and opinions in a book form.

THE CLERKS' UNION CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD.

The second annual general meeting of the Clerks' Union Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., was held on Sunday the 30th July, 1922, at the Vanita Vishram Hall.

The Society has actually only one year's working behind it. The Government Auditor has made a favourable report about the working of the Society which has been placed in Class "A." The Society has a Share Capital of Rs. 10,000 divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. 776 shares have already been disposed of and Rs. 5,603 collected thereon as at 31st March 1922.

The total deposits received were Rs. 4,792 while the total withdrawals amounted to Rs. 2,923-8. The total loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 10,007.

The total profits by way of interest, entrance fees, forfeited shares, etc., amounted to Rs. 476-12-11, the whole of which, after transferring Rs. 100 to Bad Debts Reserve Fund account, has been carried to the Reserve Fund.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Union Bank of India, Ld., Extraordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Hindustan Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co. Ld., 4 p.m., The Indian Mfg. Co. Ld., 4-30 p.m., and The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ld., 5 p.m., at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort.

Benefit Performance in aid of the Elphinstone College Covernton S. S. League, at the Bombay Theatre, 8-30 p.m. (Play: "Hoch Mulacha Bap").

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Sir N. G. Chandavarker's address of the Sydenham College Students' Union, Horaby Road, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 10.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

The Ford Automobiles (India) Ld., Ord. and Extraord. Genl. Meetings, York Bldg., Horaby Rd., 4 p.m.

The Pioneer Indian Paint and Oil Works Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 11, Love Lane, Byculla, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

The s.s. "Nevasa," with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

The Motor Emporium Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Gowalia Tank Road, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, Aug. 13.

Protest meeting re. the threatened occupation of Constantinople by the Greeks, etc., at Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: 6-30; and Chefalo and Palermo at 9-30 p.m.

Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.

Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	30	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12	5	14	10
Poona Express	19	45	7	50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	22	0
Madras Express	21	40	8	30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14	0	15	0
Gujarat Mail	11	10	20	30
Kathiawar Express	7	45	20	45
Fast Passenger	21	30	7	5

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Council of the Association will be held at Sir J. J. P. B. Institute, Hornby Road, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

In aid of the Elphinstone College Covertor Social Service League, a benefit performance will be given by the Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Natak Mandali of their play "Hach Mulacha Bap" to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road. Tickets can be had at the Theatre, or at the Elphinstone College.

CURRIMBHOY KAMAGAR BHAGINI SAMAJ.

A monthly social gathering of the members of the Currimbhoy Kamagar Bhagini Samaj will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. in the Hall of the Samaj in the Fazulbhoy Mills. Mrs. Manoramabai Malanker will speak on the occasion.

WORKERS' LITERARY SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society a lecture will be delivered by Mr. C. B. Desai, on the Principles of Social Service to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. in the Central Hall of the Institute.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, PAREL SETTLEMENT.

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay, a public lecture will be delivered on "Union is Strength" by Mr. A. V. Chitre, Superintendent of the Working Men's Institute, at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Parel Settlement to-day (Wednesday). All are cordially invited to attend the lecture.

THREATENED OCCUPATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

A PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday (the 13th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to protest against the threatened Occupation of Constantinople by the Greeks and against the Premier's whittling down of Britain's Solemn Pledge of 1918 to the Muslims of India.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The Hon. Sir Lallubhai A. Shah, Kt., Chief Justice of Bombay, will deliver the eighth Inaugural Address in the Hall of the Union on Friday, the 11th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. M. A. Jinnah, has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Kalyan with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Sunday next.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Rgt. A. F. I., will play at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

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AT
10 a. m.
ALSO
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OF
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NOW READY!

BOMBAY CHRONICLE REPRINTS
I
MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA: AN APPRECIATION
BY
AHMED RUSTEM BEY
(*Formerly Turkish Ambassador to U. S. A.*)
BOMBAY CHRONICLE PRESS
PRICE AS. 4.

In the Press.
II
THE MALABAR TRAGEDY
BY
R. VENKAT RAM.

Copies can be had from:—
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Office or of the NEWSBOYS.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, August 9, 1922.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

When the House of Commons went into Committee over the India Office Vote the other day, nearly a dozen speakers aired their views on India. They talked sundry things in diverse manner, but the sum-total of the effort corresponds to the attempt of a company of twelve discussing the problem of a restive milch-cow. The Yates and Joynson-Hicks School would seize the beast by the horns and with a lateral wrench or two maintain her in milking position. The Wedgwoods and the Spoors had some thing very soothing to say in the animal's ear and as a preliminary they quarrelled with the seizers of the horn. The Waddingtons and the Bennetts, also interested, stand in the rear tenderly stroking the animal and lifting the tail to help beat off the flies. They diagnosed the indisposition of the cow as due to what is called Gandhism—which causes loss of weight—and were all agreed that the animal should neither run away nor die. Except the second School, the rest of them would at a push strip off of a strong chord from the beast's skin for a whip and keep her in order. Messrs. Spoor and Wedgwood tried hesitatingly to guess the cause of the trouble; obsessed with what may be called "Within-the-Empire" apprehensions, they talked up and talked down. The whole company was, however, agreed that the finances of India were in a bad way but that did not deter Schools One and Two from asking for increments to the Services whose scale, it is notorious, has been lying unrevised for the last nine months. An enhancement of the scale every quarter would be preferred. A learned and pushful M. P., who had been recently in India, declared in the House that Mahatma Gandhi was responsible for an increase in Expenditure of Rs. 80 crores in this country! We mention the foolish statement to show how averse British politicians are to imputing any blame to themselves and how eager they are to find scape-goats for extravagance in India. Rings of capitalists, to whom India is dear, swindled her of Rs. 35 crores by Reverse Councils. There is no fuss about it, for it is nicer to clink the cash in the pocket and to the music of it invent cock-and-bull stories about the Mahatma. But it is a style of forging links between events which is characteristic of British propaganda. They make up a story of cause and effect flattering to themselves and irrespective of the truth, proceed to vilify those whom they would exploit. We mentioned a capital example recently in which the "Pioneer" declared that the Malabar troubles were directly due to non-cooperation. It is implied that but for non-cooperation, the Muslims of Malabar would have found pleasure in the violation of their Holy Places and the breach of British pledges; but for Non-cooperation, they would have appreciated the dishonest pretence of Constantinople being ceded to the Sultan while British troops were in possession of the City; but for Non-cooperation, the poor Moplah devils who fought in Mesopotamia would have relished the outraging of Muslim self-respect; but for Non-cooperation, the whole community in India would have fawned on the British on their demonstration of friendliness and good faith in Levantine conspiracies: in other words, is is argued that it is Non-cooperation—apparently a causeless monstrosity—and not the anti-Islamic policy of Britain which was at the root of all resentment.

Rivers of crocodile tears were made to flow from Simla in support of the "Pioneer's" thesis and Sir William Vincent sighed in the Assembly as he recited the blood-guiltiness of the Khilafat agitation in Malabar. The blame apparently is not that Britain kept bad faith with Indian Muslims but that the Muslims took it to heart and moved in protest. If only they had not protested there would have been peace in India and quiet luxuriation in acquired territory. The Moplahs were an impulsive race who broke out into violence. India condemns the atrocious excesses which occurred through the inadequacy of their belief in non-violence. But their deep spirit of revolt was the consequence of the insult which they believed was offered to their faith. The pretence is that the feeling had been artificially manufactured and deposited in the heart of Muslims. What the Non-cooperators strove to do was to restrain the natural and burning indignation of Muslims; it was not an abomination that sprang forth from nowhere. When therefore critics denounce the agitation and feel no twinge of conscience regarding the real responsibility for resentment and violent impulse, they brand themselves as pitifully dishonest. If you stab a man who sits at your table and he in his convulsions overturn a glass, it is of course possible to deplore the damage and at the same time damn his criminality for having convulsed at all. It would be as propagandist logic perfect. The anguish of disunion in the country and personal suffering are the price and consequence of betrayal by the very people who archly abhor the slightest feeling of resentment on the part of the victim. When there is a splash of unrest in Fiji, the agitator is blamed and deported without compunction on the part of the oppressor. When Indians in East Africa are restive in dread of brigandage, there is a double dose of original sin tainting them. The "Pioneer" would say that it was the direct fruit of agitation by Indians who might submit to being beggared so long as they were within the Empire.

Such is the linking up of cause and effect, and what wonder is there that Mahatma Gandhi is blamed for the expenditure of crores? A capital notion beloved in Bori Bunder, is that the Mahatma was responsible for the Third Afghan War. The argument is that when Mahatma Gandhi agitated without compromise about the Rowlatt misdeed, the Amir thought the time favourable for War and broke the frontier. The War cost India Rs. 23 crores and gave Afghanistan her independence; but our mentors say that Mahatma Gandhi was responsibe for the loss of Rs. 23 crores. But what was the occasion for any agitation at all? Mahatma Gandhi was at Sabarmati, working as a weaver in January 1919. What was the occasion for unrest? It is that, as the result of an anti-Indian conspiracy, the decision was taken to ram down the throats of Indians a measure that would make them helpless against executive tyranny. The native eel had the impudence to object to being skinned alive. That was the root cause of the Indian discontent which is supposed to have lured the Amir. The "Times of India", in one of its sublime agonies, admitted last year that history would record that the conduct of non-officials in the Council was right, but at the critical time in 1919 it kept itself busily egging the Government on to enact the Rowlatt law. The direct provocation came from British officials, who in a majority, hammered down opposition, risked and defied the natural flow of unrest. If, therefore, the Amir was attracted by Indian unrest, our thanks are due to the British officials responsible for the provocation and the Rs. 23 crores ought to be paid down by the British Government to India as the loss incurred through the unfortunate conduct of the administrators shipped from Home. Where protest is just the re-action foreseen against despotic measures, there should be an honest recognition of cause and effect. It is as dishonest to say that non-cooperation made Moplahs to revolt as to say that Mahatma Gandhi caused the Afghan War, when incidents of the kind are, at the best, the direct fruit of the feeling of betrayal or high-handed attempts at misgovernment.

TRAINING OF SKILLED WORKMEN.

We have on previous occasions examined the Majority Report of the Visveshvaraya Committee, signed by all its European members. We shall now consider the Minority Report, signed by all the Indian members of the Committee. The Committee was asked to remodel the structure on which the future strength of industrial India is to be built. The Minority realised that it was not a patch-work scheme that was required to bear the full burden of the call that is to be made on the country during the next two or three generations. They, therefore, reviewed the work that was done by other nations placed in similar circumstances, whose educationists were actuated by a genuine desire to promote the economic prosperity of their countries and bring them on a level with England, America and Germany. They noted the results obtained by very highly-organised institutions like the Colleges of Technology at Manchester, Charlottenburg and Boston. Sir M. Visveshvaraya and his Indian colleagues had the growth and development of these institutions in mind and it was their practical and far-seeing judgment, coupled with a sincere desire to help the country, that saved the Committee from degenerating into a farce. Their Report, far from being an idealist or highly ambitious one, falls short of many expectations. While it attempts to create a general industrial bias in the schools of the Presidency, it falls short in the measures it suggests to carry out the most laudable object which they propound in the beginning of the Report. It proposes an extension of technical education to the different parts of the Presidency without narrowing down the classes to which the training should be imparted. If the scheme proposed in the Minority Report is carried out, we shall have better and more intelligent workmen in our carpenters, in our weavers, in our blacksmiths, in our fitters, in our mechanics, and in our artisans carrying on cottage industries in rural districts. Unless an all-round technical bias is secured, it is futile to expect substantial changes in the existing conditions. It is after all a small fraction of the population that seeks its livelihood by brain work. It is with a view to raise the general level of our ordinary workmen that the Minority Report has been drawn up, and we agree with the findings of the signatories. Our only regret is that they do not follow the precedents of Canada and Japan to the fullest extent. But, taken as a whole, the Report lays down a well-thought out and practical scheme that is calculated to meet the demands of industrial education in this Presidency. We are glad to note that the Minority condemned in strong terms the pernicious principles laid down in the Majority Report in connection with the practical training of skilled artisans and industrial foremen. While the English members recommend training in workshops and factories under the supervision of Englishmen, the Indian members strongly object to such a system being encouraged as it very seriously limits the training of efficient workmen of a higher order in large factories and workshops where admission is at the mercy of the English superintendents and very difficult to obtain. While such a system limits the training of artisans and foremen to a few in the towns and cities, the Minority Report recommends a much wider scope and greater facilities. The tax-payer in the rural areas has a right to demand that his son should have equal opportunity for technical training with more favourably placed boys in cities and towns. The introduction of primary technical education in rural areas would have a very beneficial influence in improving at once the quality of work turned out in this country. The everyday requirements of the country would be better met than is the case at present and it would not be difficult to draw more and more skilled and highly competent men to replace the foreign imported men.

Notes of the Day

Thought for the Day—For Cooperators.

"I am one of those who believe in getting co-operation of India in the Government of the country. *I believe it strengthens the Empire; it strengthens the hold which the Empire has upon them.*"—Mr. Lloyd George. The italics are ours.

Menace to Islamic Integrity.

According to latest messages concerning the position in the Near East, Greek troops have begun to be withdrawn two miles from the Turkish frontier, "in compliance with the desire of the Allies for the determination of the neutral zone." This is one of the most impudent bluffs, characteristic of Greece. The fact appears to be that Greece never for a moment considered the possibility that its cut-throat policy in regard to Turkey might lead to effectual protests, because as Greece must have imagined, everyone of the Allied Powers was preoccupied at the present moment with its own domestic affairs. In the present instance, the British and French troops appear to have been moved up to the Tchatalja Lines, contrary to Greece's calculations, and Greece, who certainly is not at all in a position to carry on a war, without the effective backing of Great Britain, has been constrained to make an apparent—but certainly belated—surrender to the inevitable. But it would be foolish to regard the danger as past. It is the duty of Indian Muslims to mobilise public opinion against indulgence to Greece shown by British statesmen and prevent any possible "surprise" against Turkey in the future. An onerous duty, therefore, rests on the Muslims who cannot remain indifferent to the menace which Greece constitutes to the integrity of Islam, so long as she is permitted by the Allies to plunder and pillage with impunity the richest provinces of Thrace and Asia Minor.

Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

It is announced that Sir Harcourt Butler has been appointed Governor of Burma in succession to that old fossil of obscurantism—Sir Reginald Craddock. Burma is being constituted a new "Governor's Province" under the Government of India Act and Sir Harcourt's translation to Burma means fresh fields and pastures new for Butlerism. Of course, the poor Talukdars of Oudh, who made a frantic effort to secure their "friend and patron" for another term, ought to be heart-broken over the calamity that has befallen them. But will the Burmese be elated by one bureaucrat replacing another? The difference between the one and the other is the difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee, and our sympathies go towards the Burmans, who like their brethren in India, are struggling to be free. While Mr. Lloyd George is looking into the grievances of the "British Civil Service in India", he might enquire as to how many years Sir Harcourt Butler will have occupied the provincial *gadis* of the U. P. and Burma.

M. Lenin.

In view of the reported death of M. Lenin, the announcement by Kameneff at the Communist Convention that "Lenin was temporarily resting but his health was good" must come as a great shock to those in whose case wish was father to thought—and so to a little propaganda about his death. So Lenin is not dead. He is not only not dead, but it seems that he has a "double" of himself, and it is quite possible that the "double" has been made to play a well thought out part, what time the real Lenin has been watching the progress of the world drama from behind the curtains. The Capitalist Press in England, which hates Lenin and all that Soviet Russia stands for, tried to dope the public with invented or exaggerated reports about the Soviets and their doings, and having utterly failed in its design, must have bethought itself of killing Lenin, while he was still in flesh and blood. But hardly anyone seemed to regard the "news" seriously and the present announcement by a comrade of Lenin will, we hope, silence the anti-Russian propagandists.

Untouchability in Durban.

The sentences pronounced by the Durban Magistrate against three respected Indians viz., Messrs. Sorabji Rustomji, Manilal Gandhi and Ismail Gora, are a measure of the extent to which the evil spirit of racial arrogance prevails in South Africa. To the Europeans in South Africa an Indian, whatever his status or rank in society, is an unclean animal whose touch is pollution. For, Indians are compelled to travel in separate compartments in railway trains and separate accommodation is given to them on steamers. It is humiliating to a self-respecting Indian to submit to laws which are calculated to lower him in the eyes of the world. Mr. Andrews once described how Mahatma Gandhi's son, who came to see him off at a railway station, was roughly handled by a White and but for Mr. Andrews' timely intervention would have been beaten and driven out. It is time every Indian asserted himself and refused to submit to laws that outrage his self-respect. Messrs. Sorabji, Gandhi and Ismail Gora, true passive resisters that they are, disobeyed the degrading harbour regulations and preferred seven days' imprisonment to payment of a fine of five pounds. It is not astonishing that Mr. Manilal Gandhi, a son of Mahatma Gandhi, should have once more disobeyed the Union Government law purely on conscientious grounds. It is no little credit that every member of the Gandhi family is a hardened passive resister and a force for the British Government to reckon with. The Natal Government are offering a gratuitous provocation to the Indian community, if our Darban correspondent's report is true, by depriving Mr. Rustomji of his sacred *sadra and kasti*. They would do well to realise betimes that they are not dealing with three stray individuals but with the whole India nation. Whatever the political differences at home, the Indian people are unitedly determined to put an end to racial discrimination prevailing in South Africa and elsewhere.

Mr. Baptista and the Press.

We sympathise with Mr. Joseph Baptista in his singularly unfortunate discovery "that reporting is most inefficient in Bombay." Mr. Baptista mourns that "this fact (inefficient reporting) is so notorious that no sensible man ventures to criticise the speaker on the strength of his reported speech. I can scarcely ever recognize either the language or the spirit of my own utterances. They are not only distorted, but I am often reported to have said the very reverse of what I said." We are sorry that Mr. Baptista's experience as a public speaker should have been so exceptionally unfortunate. But we think he is not quite fair to the Press reporters in Bombay. If he had allowed himself a little self-introspection before he sent in his indignant tale of woe, which we published in our yesterday's issue, Mr. Baptista might have discovered, as others have done before, that the blame, more often than not, rests on the speakers themselves. We know of many public speakers, who have a tendency to fix their eyes on the gallery and lose sight of their main purpose, uttering such silly twaddle that it becomes difficult even for the most experienced reporter to report, or say things that are wholly contrary to their convictions, and when they see in cold print their own blunders they are so staggered that they swear at the unfortunate reporter. Mr. Baptista's case may be different from those we have in view, and we shall not positively defend Press reporters against his criticism. But a line has to be drawn between wholesale denunciation of reporting and the shortcomings of individual reporters. Allowances must be made for the fact that Mr. Baptista, in his unconscious and irrepressible way, makes such digressions and indulges in sallies of wit and humour, that the poor reporters—as well as most of the audience—are often dazed by the volubility of his words. So, instead of blaming the poor reporters, we respectfully request Mr. Baptista and our public speakers generally, to restrict themselves to the main purpose of their speech and speak straight out whatever they have to say, instead of clouding the understanding of their hearers, among whom we include the reporters, by too frequent digressions or incoherent statements. The work of the reporters is especially a most difficult one, since they have to do two things at a time—hearing and writing down. Like other human beings they are liable to err. But they have in the discharge of their duty to bear in mind what most speakers forget, that the space in a newspaper is very limited. Vague generalisations, such as Mr. Baptista has indulged in, do not help to promote the efficiency of reporting, but will cause much needless resentment among the reporters.

A Minister Left in the Lurch.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla in his letter, referring to the passage of the Municipal Amending Bill, which we published the other day, complained, in effect, that Mr. Hidayatullah, Minister for Local Self-Government, was left in the lurch by his colleagues in the Executive Council. In justice to Mr. Hidayatullah it must be admitted that he was neglected both by the Ministers and the members of the Executive Council. No doubt, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah and Mr. C. V. Mehta made one or two strong speeches in support of the principle of the Bill, but Mr. Hidayatullah was left almost alone, helpless, to pilot the Bill through. It was hardly fair to him. It may be mentioned that on the Government benches there were two past presidents and one member of the Corporation, who knew the intricacies of the Municipal Act, and if they had chosen they could have readily helped the Minister. But they did not choose to do so and there was constant muddle and had it not been for the fact that the President of the Council was an experienced lawyer and judge the confusion would have been greater. As it was, the patience of the President was sometimes exhausted and he came down on the Minister with biting sarcasm. It must be admitted that the Minister has no practical experience of the Bombay Corporation as his other colleagues had and that the failure of the Law Officers of the Government to do their duty in helping him was the main cause of the confusion. Mr. Haveliwalla said that these officers were not to be found in their respective places. This is a matter for enquiry and suitable action. Apart from this, as Minister in charge of the portfolio, it was Mr. Hidayatullah's duty to know the *pros* and *cons* of the measure and even the apathy of his colleagues cannot altogether absolve him from blame. Mr. Hidayatullah had this much satisfaction, however. He turned the tables on his colleagues, when the question of giving the Corporation powers making all appointments over Rs. 500 was discussed. As Mr. Haveliwalla suggests, this amendment had all the appearance of "inspiration" from Government benches, and even Sir Ibrahim's clever dialectics and Mr. Lawrence's irrelevant homily on parliamentary methods failed to carry conviction. Then it was that Mr. Gulam Hussein got up in his seat and informed a startled House that he was agreeable to keeping the original clause. Nobody was more "flabbergasted" than his colleagues on the Government benches and it was a sight for the gods to see. Now that both are quits, the moral is obvious—there is a rift in the lute.

CLAIMS OF REPARATIONS.

SINS OF GERMANY.

BRITAIN'S WAR BURDEN.

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.

A large crowd spent part of their August Bank holiday, outside 10 Downing Street, watching the arrival of the delegates to the opening session of the five nations' Inter-Allied Conference.

Thirty Ministers experts and Secretaries were present. Britain was represented by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Robert Horne, Sir L. Worthington-Evans; France by M. Poincare, and M. Delasteyrie; Belgium by M. Theunis and M. Jaspar; Italy by Sgr. Schanzer and the Italian Ambassador, Sgr. Demartino; Japan by Viscount Hayashi.

The morning was devoted to a preliminary discussion of the matters which engage the attention, namely, the question of German Reparations and the cognate problems of a moratorium and Inter-Allied debts. The discussion lasted until the adjournment for lunch.

M. POINCARE'S PROPOSAL'

The greater portion of the six-hours' long Conference to-day, was occupied by speeches by M. Poincare and Mr. Lloyd George. The former proposed a definite scheme which he wishes to be kept secret. It was referred to the Committee of Finance Ministers and experts, presided over by Sir Robert Horne, which will report to the Conference on it.

It is considered that the great test of the scheme is whether it will bring in money.

M. POINCARE.

Submitting his proposals at the Allied Conference, M. Poincare graphically described the sufferings of France as the result of the German default. He opposed the moratorium, and said he did not desire to act without the Allies, and wished to place all his cards on the table.

M. Poincare contended that clauses of the Treaty were being less and less executed by Germany. Germany's measures as regards the trial of war criminals, he said, were most inadequate, German disarmament was unsatisfactory, and Germany had made all kinds of difficulties over reparations. Germany's assessment had been constantly reduced, and France was getting nothing at all. She had paid eighty milliards for France's reconstruction, which should have been paid by Germans resulting in the most critical situation for France. She was not Imperialistic, and was eager for the construction of Europe, and did not desire to deal unfairly with Germany. France had not reduced armaments because she was not satisfied with the guarantees for her security.

M. Poincare, continuing, said he was convinced that any further taxation efforts on the part of France were impossible. Gesmany's position was entirely her own fault. She had recklessly expended subsidies on railways and waterways, and had inflated currency without scruple. France's view was that the moratorium should not be granted unless on productive guarantees.

MR. L. GEORGE.

Mr. Lloyd George said the matter could fairly be regarded as one affecting the Allies as a whole. France had suffered grievously, but all had suffered greatly, and the situation was serious everywhere. He reminded M. Poincare of the casualties of the British Empire and Italy, and cited the Allies' monetary losses and taxation. Britain's burden, said Mr. Lloyd George, was at least equal to that of the most heavily burdened of the Allies. Referring to good work the Verseilles Treaty had done, he said no military authority could deny that Germany was now unable to equip her army to be capable of standing up against even one of the lesser Allied powers.

He declared that, militarily, Germany was broken and in the dust. She had hardly enough forces to maintain internal order, and her navy had been entirely destroyed. Germany had already paid £500 millions sterling. There had been three revolutions in Germany, and her Government still had difficulties. The Committee of Guarantees had reported that Germany had not done badly. It was esssential to take account of the fall of the mark. He had no desire to let Germony off any payments she was able to make. It was only a question of methods. Every sanction should be submitted to the test of what it was likely to produce. Every variation in demands made upon Germany had been agreed to by all Allies. Mr. Lloyd George finally suggested, a reference of M. Poincare's proposals to the committee of finance ministers.

BRITAIN'S HEAVY WAR LOSSES.

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing, admitted that France had suffered more grievously than any country except Russia, but he recalled the British and Italian losses, and cited statistics of New York banks showing that France's war costs were thirty-seven and a half milliards of dollars, Britain's forty-nine milliards and Italy's fourteen and a half. Here was a claim for reparations as great as France, even taking the devastated regions into consideration. Britain had also raised three millards by taxation, an during th ewar her trad ehad been completely devastated. Th whole population of the devastated regions of France was only equal to the number of the British unemployed who had to be supported by the Exchequer.

Referring to disarmament, he said Germany had surrendered 33478 guns, 38 million loaded sheels, over 11,000 trench motors, 87,000 machine-guns and 4½ million small arms, etcetera. She could not have material to plant military surprise on the Allies. It was well-nigh impossible to manufacture munitions secretly, The Premier concluded by urging the Allies to act with unanimity.

M. THEUNIS.

Sgr. Schanzer for Italy, and M. Theunis for Belgium, emphasised that their countries had heavy losses and agreed to Mr. Lloyd George's suggestion.

SGR. SCHANZER.

Sgr. Schanzer said Italy's taxation was sixty-nine times higher than that before the war. and she also had a heavy debt. He thought all Allies should share equally in any concessions necessary to secure settlements.

VISCOUNT HYASHI.

Viscount Hyashi said the single object of the Allies should be to get all money they could and, likewise, agreed to the suggestion which was adopted.

The plenary session will again meet tomorrow afternoon or Wednesday when the committee has reported.

M. POINCARE'S SCHEME.

Newspapers state that the Poincare Scheme comprises re-establishment of Customs barrier along the Eastern frontier of the occupied area in Germany; Allied participation in the German industrial concerns. tax on Ruhr coal; control of Reichsbank; and supervision of the German revenues, exports and currencies.

It is understood that M. Poincare contends that the moratorium must be conditional on firm guarantees, and he desires his scheme to be submitted to Germany in the form of an ultimatum.

The proposals have been referred to a committee of the Allied Finance Ministers, which will report to the conference later.

GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

TRIAL BY FRENCH COURTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, August 8.

Paris.—A telegram from Nancy says that the French Government have decided to try the German War criminals by the French Courts. The Court Martials in three regions have been instructed to get particulars of the crimes committed in their areas. The list for Nancy comprises about fifty offenders, some of them being high officers, including the Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.

The "Le Journal" says that the list of the Germans liable to expulsion from Alsace Lorraine under the French coercive measures is now complete and contains 150 names.

GERMANY'S FLOATING DEBT.

NOTEWORTY INCREASE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Berlin.—Germany's floating debt increased, in the last ten days of July, by seven and a half milliards of marks to 306 milliards. There has been an increase of thirty-six milliards since April 1st.

AERIAL DERBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The aerial Derby, over a two-hundred-mile course around London, in fastest time, was won by the last year's winner, Mr. J. H. James, who finished in 66 minutes 48 2/5 seconds.

There were nine starters. Mr. James flew the Gloucester Aircraft Company's machine "Mars," one of the type with a 450 H.-P. and Napier Lion engine.

The Aerial Handicap run concurrently was won by Mr. L. Carter with the Bristol Company's Lucifer monoplane of 100 H.-P., in 110 minutes 1/3 second.

TYPHOON VICTIMS.

10,000 CHINESE PERISH.

CITY REDUCED TO H EAP OF WRECKAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 8.

Hongkong.—It is now believed that over ten thousand Chinese perished in the typhoon at swatow. The tidal wave swamped the bund and the native city has been reduced to a heap of wreckage.

FOREIGN RELIEF WORK IN RUSSIA.

GOOD HARVEST PROSPECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 7.

It is surmised that the partial discontinuing of Foreign Relief work in Russia, from September 1st, announced from Moscow, is due to the improved situation in consequence of good harvest prospects.

A Moscow telegram reports that though conditions are still bad in many areas, the price of cereals is falling in others, especially in the Ukrainia, and the Soviet Foreign Trade Department has instructed its agents abroad to cease to purchase flour and sugar.

VAUXHALL CAR DISASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 8.

Travelling at a hundred and ten miles an hour yesterday at Brooklands, a Vauxhall car, whilst overtaking a competitor, collided with a fence and turned somersault. The driver, Douglas Gibson, was killed, and his cousin, Arthur Gibson, the mechanic, was seriously injured.

STRIKE PROCLAIMED AT LISBON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

A Lisbon message says that a general strike has been proclaimed as a protest against the new cereal laws, and rise in the price of bread.

Most of the shops are closed and the traffic is paralysed. The military bakery is ready to supply bread. The authorities are taking energetic measures to maintain order.

SUSPENSION OF GUARANTEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, August 8.

Lisbon.—The Chamber has approved of the suspension of constitutional guarantees for a fortnight so as to limit the strike movement.

U. S. RAILWAY STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 8.

Washington.—President Harding has again summoned the shopmen on strike to return to work, and has requested the railways to assign them employment. He has asked all the parties in dispute to submit the question of seniority to the Labour Board.

PROSPECTS OF NEW AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Mr. Page, of the Arkansas Cotton Growers' Association, interviewed on his arrival from America, spoke optimistically of the new cotton crop. He said the splendid weather of the past weeks had compensated for the earlier heavy rains which threatened to take the crops very late. The quality of the crops was quite normal, while the prospects, as regards volume, were better than those of the last year.

KARAD SUPPORTS BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ISLAMPUR, Aug. 8.

A mass meeting was held at Karachi on the 7th August at which Mr. Raghuanna Dhopate presided. Mr. Marulkar proposed and Mr. Parchure seconded the resolution declaring loyalty to the Congress N. C. O. programme and adherence to the Council boycott. The resolution was passed without any opposition. Mr. Javadekar Kaujalgi exhorted the audience to be loyal to the Congress.

Daylight running on the main lines between Rangoon and Mandalay were resumed on the 8th instant. (A.P.).

The "Rangoon Times" makes a vigorous appeal to the European community in view of the election of a Parsi as President of the Corporation to organise itself for the forthcoming elections and general public service as they should rely not on votes but on the strength of arguments. (A.P.).

This year (1922) 19 students were sent up from the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College for the Benares Sanskrit Examinations, out of whom 7 passed. And 12 students appeared for the Calcutta Sanskrit Examinations, out of whom 11 came out successful.

GUNTUR ARRESTS.

DETAILS OF POLICE ZULOOM.

ADMIRABLE CONDUCT OF THE PUBLIC.

The special correspondent of "Swarajya" wrote to that journal from Guntur as follows in connection with the arrest of nearly 200 citizens on the day of the arrival of the members of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee in that town:—

On 31st July Sjt. D. Narayanargu, President, West Godavari .District Congress Committee and Paricheral Subbaraju were walking in the main road of Guntur town at about mid-day. A Sub-Inspector of Police standing near the Police station accosted them and asked them to accompany him to the station. These gentlemen continued their walk without taking notice of the Sub-Inspector's order. The Sub-Inspector then cried out that they should halt. They halted. Having approached them the Sub-Inspector asked them to go to the station. They wanted to know why, but the police officer would not give them a satisfactory answer. So they started again on their way. The Sub-Inspector again asked them to stop and ordered them to remove the Gandhi caps they had on and hand them over to him. They said they would not do that. Then the police officer with his own hand removed the caps from their heads and walked off. The two gentlemen proceeded on their way after purchasing a fresh pair of caps to replace these taken away. When the matter was reported to Mr. Prakasam he gave instructions to all the Congress men to wear Gandhi caps. From that moment all including those who used to wear Khaddar turbans began to wear Gandhi caps. In the evening at about 8 o'clock a Sub-Inspector accompanied by some constables came to Mr. Prakasam's residence and served on him and Messrs. N. V. Narasimharao, Barrister, Lakshminarayana, Vakli Narasimchari an order from the Deputy Magistrate under section 144. It must be mentioned here that the two last named had returned from jail only about ten days ago after serving a period of one year. This order prohibited Congress and Khilafat Volunteers that might be coming from outside the Guntur District from taking part in processions, public meetings or demonstrations as it might cause annoyance to law-abiding citizens. After a close study of the notice Mr. Prakasam and others decided that the prohibition applied only to volunteers that might be coming from outside the district and that it did not in any way affect expressly or impliedly prohibit the volunteers of Guntur district. Although the order against volunteers of other districts was illegal "ultra vires" and unjustifiable Mr. Prakasam gave instructions that volunteers of the Guntur district only should be in their uniforms and on duty and the volunteers of other districts should not have their badges on, nor be on active duty. Accordingly Sjt. Chatti Narasimharao organised the volunteers of the district and prepared them to serve at the reception on the morning of the 1st at the railway station.

ARRESTS ON THE 1ST.

On the 1st morning, apprehending that the police might interfere even with the Guntur district volunteers as they had been previously intimated by the Circle Inspector at the Swarajya office at about mid-night on the 31st, that the notice which was issued will affect the Guntur district volunteers also, Mr. Subba Rao took his stand at a distance of two furlongs from the outside gate of the railway station. From there he directed the first batch of about sixty-four Guntur district volunteers to the outside gate to prevent the crowd from forcing themselves on the distinguished leaders. The volunteers proceeded to the gate. The police at once arrested the whole batch. I understand that Barrister Lakshminarayan and Vakil Narasimhachari were not even among the voluteers in uniform, but were proceeding at a little distance in front of the batch that was marching. Messrs. Lakshminarayana and Narasimhachari were taken into custody. The huge crowd that was gathered on the grounds near the railway station gave a tremendous ovation to the first batch that was arrested. While the arrested batch was still on the spot a second batch consisting of forty-three Guntur volunteers marched to the spot. This batch also was at once arrested. After this those who came from outside the Guntur district considered it their duty to offer their services along with the district volunteers that were still remaining outside. Hence it so happened that the third and fourth batches consisting partly of Guntur district volunteers and party of outside volunteers were also arrested. Among those that offered their services as a matter of conscience although they belonged to outside districts were Mr. D. Narayana Razu, B.A., B.L., whose Gandhi cap was forcibly removed the previous day, Mr. Mangiah, B.A., First Grade Pleader, and about thirty volunteers of the West Godavary District. Mr. Ancha Siviah, a leading Kamma landlord of the district who until the release of Barrister Lakshminarayana from Jail, was the President of the Godavary District Congress Committee was also arrested as one of the volunteers. The apparent reason for the arrest of even the Guntur district volunteers, as was stated in distinct terms by some of the police officers, was that the wearing of Gandhi caps itself was considered objectionable by the authorities. Thus when some of the persons arrested in the different batches were bare headed they were discharged as not qualified for arrest. So the only apparent reason for the arrests was the wearing of Gandhi caps. In fact

(Continued on next page.)

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

"TREACHEROUS" AND "MOST EXASPERATING."

SUBVERSIVE OF DECLARATION OF AUGUST 1917.

UNIVERSAL CONDEMNATION.

A representative of this journal interviewed yesterday several prominent men of this city to obtain their views regarding Mr. Lloyd George's latest pronouncement on Indian reforms. We publish below some of the statements made to our representative, from which it will be seen that none of them had a good word to say of the premier's extremely indiscreet and insulting speech.

"NOT SURPRISING."

Mr. K. Nataranjan said: This speech of Mr. Lloyd George shows what the Rt. Hon. Sastri meant when in one of his speeches in Australia he spoke of Mr. Lloyd George's Government as a treacherous Government. After the violation of the pledges in regard to the peace with Turkey and with reference to the position of Indians in East Africa, Mr. Lloyd George's statement that the reforms are only an experiment does not come as a surprise. It now only shows that the policy of rallying the moderates is at an end and that the new policy is that of rallying the Services. The long and short of the Premier's speech is that the reforms are dependent upon two conditions, namely, our retaining the present British officials and satisfying them in respect of all their demands for pay and pensions, and secondly, that the electorates at the next and subsequent elections should return to the Council members whom the bureaucracy will find acceptable. These are most extraordinary conditions and the right answer to the challenge can only be given by the electorates at the next election, and I will also implore our Congress friends to consider seriously, in view of this new development, their attitude towards the question of entering the Councils.

"MOST EXASPERATING."

The Hon. Mr. Pherope C. Sethna said:—The Premier's speech is most exasperating. I presume all he was asked to do was to say something which would influence British parents to continue to send their sons to the Indian Civil Service. Instead, he has made a pronouncement which is practically in direct contravention of the memorable pronouncement of 20th August 1917. We have understood that the Reforms meant the gradual elimination of Britishers, but the Premier now lays down emphatically that there will always be Britishers in the different services which means that Indians need never expect to reach the status of a self-Governing Dominion. The speech is so reactionary that it is bound to damp the ardour of the Moderates and will strengthen the hands of the Extremists. Such a speech and from no less a personage than Mr. Lloyd George will only help to convert India by degrees into a second Ireland. The country must know definitely and now if the Home Government want to go back upon their pledged word. It seems to be a repetition of past experience when so often hopes were held out and promises made but at the back of it all it would appear there is no honest intention of carrying out such promises. It was commonly believed that in all that he did to improve the position of Indians Mr. Montagu had the whole-hearted support of Mr. Lloyd George. Either this was incorrect or Mr. Lloyd George has now been got at by the Die-hard crowd and he has made this speech to appease them. When he realises the feeling of resentment his remarks have caused throughout this country I will not be surprised if he makes another speech to make amends. He has resorted to such tactics in the past. The Premier might have extolled the Indian Civil Servants to the skies,—in fact he has done so, he might have promised improvement in their pay and prospects, and I for one hold that their scale of pay and emoluments to-day is certainly not in keeping with existing conditions but he need not have been so wilfully offensive to Indian interests and Indian aspirations.

PREMIER'S IGNORANCE.

Mr. H. P. Mody said:—I cannot too strongly condemn the speech and I think Mr. Lloyd George would have been better occupied with questions of reparations, Ireland and Near East than meddling with problems with which he cannot but have the most superficial acquaintance. The very worst thing a British statesman can do is to express a deliberate opinion that the reforms are in the nature of an experiment and do not mark a definite stage in the path of complete self-Government. While a large sections of Indian opinion feels that the reforms are of a very halting character and are not calculated to advance the country towards the goal in view, it is extremely mischievous to suggest that even that which we have got is in the nature of an experimental measure, which may be whittled down if it suited anybody to do so. I suppose the Prime Minister got so lost in cloudland when contemplating the glorious achievements of the heaven-born Service that he did not quite realise that every word of his would be scrutinised with critical eyes by millions of people in other parts of the world. The issue must be plainly faced. The Indian Civil Service, whatever its faults, has given this country a type of administration remarkable on the whole for its purity and efficiency. With the progress of the times the Service has ceased to be the only agency which is capable of governing this country. It could no longer, therefore, arrogate to itself a special position of privilege and authority which, in other times, was conceded to it. If, instead of being an instrument of good Government, it conducts itself in such a way as to be a clog on the administration, the Service must go. I do not believe, however, that the Indian Civil Servants have any desire, as a body, to set themselves up in opposition to the reforms, or to claim for themselves a position of superiority by virtue of their past achievements. I am convinced that the more an Indian Civilian works to further the reforms, the stronger will be his position in the new order of things. In these great times when nations which desire to do the right have need of each other more than ever. India surely does not desire to be insular. She needs for her uplift men of all races and creeds, but she wants them on a footing of absolute equality. If the Indian Civil Service wishes to be worthy of its great past, it can do no greater service to India and to itself than by co-operating in the task of raising this ancient land and of helping it to achieve the great destiny which certainly is hers, if we Indians are true to ourselves and worthy of shouldering the immense responsibilities which face us in the future.

"MY CONGRATULATIONS TO L. G."

Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee said:—

My congratulations to Lloyd George. He speaks in words not to be mistaken how the land lies.

The Civil Service not *Indian* but *British*—and their vested interests are to be the first charge on India. They are debenture holders and hence mortgagee in possession—"their word is command their sentence decree." We Indians are shareholders, with the advantage of being members of *unlimited* liability company. That is the situation. We are chattels *at home* and nothing but *Home Rule*—Swaraj can save us from this unnatural *position*. That is what his speech means and nothing else, whatever the Moderates or Liberals or rather the adopted sons of Britain may say to the contrary.

DISAPPOINTING.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M.L.A. said:—"I am very disappointed at Mr. Lloyd George's speech which I think, amounts to an open renunciation of the policy promised in the Declaration of August 1917. The Premier who was loudest in his praise of India during the war when India's help was indispensable to Great Britain has now no hesitation in giving what practically is a threat that the clock of Reforms might be set back. His pampering of the services shows clearly that with the present Parliaments and its Cabinet the agitation of a handful of Civil Servants carries more weight than the legitimate cry for justice of a whole nation, for, the demand of Indianisation of the Services is made by all parties in India. While ready to recognise the enormous good that the Services have done to the country, I venture to think that the Premier's indulgence in their praise and his pride in the fact that 1200 men rule 315 millions of people sound very cheap and are hardly worthy of the Prime Minister of Great Britain. His knowledge of history is certainly not accurate. His effort at lecturing to Indians on the art of Government was nothing short of presumption, for he ought to know that the Indian nation is not a child just born into freedom but was a mighty nation in the past with a civilization greater than perhaps any other in the world and although has during the transition period remained a subject nation under a foreign yoke is now quite capable of looking after itself and has certainly much in it which the West will do well to learn.

His statement that the British came here with a view to draw Indians out of the state of anarchy is incorrect. The less said about the methods of the acquisition of India by Great Britain the better. It does no good by these inaccurate statements to throw out challenges of this character which would raise a storm of righteous indignation throughout the country. What I consider as an indication of the renunciation of the promise policy is his statement "I can see no period when they can dispense with guidance and assistance of small nuclues of British Civil Servants, of British Officials in India. This in population of 315,000,000 and they only number 1200. They are the steel frame of the whole structure. I do not care what you build on to it, if you take that steel frame out, the fabric will collapse." This is subversive of the Declaration of August 20th 1917, Responsible Government which is the definite goal of His Majesty's Government and the Services largely recruited from outside the country are ideals which are inconsistent and incompatible. While our demand for Indianisation of Services call upon no present occupant to resign, it is unintelligible to me that the blame for their

(Continued on next page).

THIYY AS OF MALABAR.

SIGNS OF AWAKENING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, Aug. 7.

The Thiyyas of Malabar held a big meeting last evening to organise a district association to promote their interests. Mr. C. Krishnan, leader of the Thiyya community in Malabar, presided. In the course of his address, the President said that in was instructive to compare the numerical strength of their community with its political influence and that it might be safely said that since the advent of the British in India they had absolutely no voice in the administration of the country, though they had been clamouring for it in season and out of season. Every time a Governor visited their district they made it their business to press that point on his attention, but it was all a cry in the wilderness. Their population on the west coast was eighteen lakhs. Whenever they attempted to solve their problems all sorts of selfish motives were attributed to them by others, and especially by powerful Indian newspapers, which were entirely in the hands of caste Hindus and watched their slightest efforts to better themselves with suspicion and jealousy. The newspaper was the deadliest weapon wielded by their powerful opponents to conquer them and keep them as slaves. Their political position was better understood in the light of fact that in spite of their numerical strength they had not a single representative in the Legislative Council, the Assembly or the Council of State. The present political reforms had made them tools in the hands of caste Hindus. The so-called reforms in practice made their constitution worse, not merely by strengthening caste Hindus but also by affording an excuse to the British Government for its indifference to their welfare. They never took up to the British Government any longer. They wanted responsible Government, but it must be responsible Government of a democratic type. How far were the recent reforms an achievement in that direction? They had merely a change of masters, the new master was busy undoing what little the old master mercifully did for them. They were also losing ground in public service under the new dispensation. They were very poorly represented in the higher ranks of Government service.

Then sprang before their vision a ghastly spectre of landlordism. Unless it was exercised it seemed absolutely impossible for them to advance in any direction. The arbitrary powers of Malabar Landlords were a shame to civilisation and a standing monument to the indifference of rulers for the welfare of masses. Another question that agitated their community was the drink problem, which had been engaging the attention of their brethren in Travancore, Cochin and the Naders in Tamil districts. There was a universal concensus of opinion in favour of temperance and they ought not to be selfish or foolish to stand in the way of good Government. In conclusion, he urged the community to secede from the caste Hindus and to find out salvation in a separate existence.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following among other resolutions, were passed:—While the meeting thanks Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayor, M.L.C., for having made an attempt to introduce legislation calculated to give fixity of tenure to tenants which in the opinion of the meeting is not sufficiently democratic, the meeting welcomes Mr. C. R. Reddy's announcement of his intention to reproduce a more democratic bill and requisition to do so at an early date. This meeting resolves to request the Hon'ble Minister of Development to afford facilities for the spread of co-operative movement among the community by appointing special agencies, including honorary assistant registrars. This meeting appoints a committee to study the working of Abkari Act and to suggest remedies to remove the grievances of the poor. This meeting strongly protests against the iniquitous impost of 348 lakhs levied on the Madras Presidency as provincial contribution to Government of India.

THE MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 8.

The Bombay Monsoon has strengthened slightly in south of Peninsula but elsewhere its activity is limited to Gangetic Plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, Mysore, Malabar and local in west United Provinces, Konkan, South-East Madras and Madras-Deccan and north Madras coast. A few falls occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, north Punjab, south Hyderabad.

Chief amounts:—Tavoy one and half inches, Myitkyina, Gauhati one, Dhubri two, Silchar one and half, Cherrapunji five, Chittagong one, Mymensingh, Bogra one and a half, Dinajpur four, Jalpaiguri two, Darjeeling one and a half, False Point, Patna, Purnea one, Gaya three, Gorakhpur, Lucknow one and a half, Bahraich two, Bareilly, Mussooree, Sialkot one, Simla four, Mercara two, Cochin one and a half, Trichinopoly one, Ootacamund one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

His Excellency received the Chief of Bhor at Government Houses on the 7th instant. His Excellency was the guest of Major L. T. Raikes and Officers of the 18th Brigade R.G.A. Kirkee at Dinner at their Mess.

Commenting on Sir Harcourt Butler's appointment as the Governor of Burma, the "Indian Daily Telegraph" Lucknow sincerely regrets that the agitation in favour of extension as Governor of U. P. has failed.

GUNTUR ARRESTS.

Continued from page 7

on the previous day some of the Sub-Inspectors said in so many words that people could not walk through the streets of Guntur with Gandhi caps on their heads.

THE LEADERS ARRIVE.

Soon after the arrest of the fourth batch the train carrying the distinguished leaders was sighted. Instructions were therefore issued that no more batches should be sent as the leaders were arriving on the platform. As a matter of fact about a thousand persons were ready to offer themselves in batches for arrest if necessary. Admission into the platform was by means of tickets. The train steamed in but to the surprise of all those present it was taken on to the second line which was removed from the platform by about two yards so that the moment the train halted those who were standing on the platform and even those who were outside the railway premises rushed in and so crowded the train that it was absolutely impossible to make room for nearly an hour for the leaders to proceed to the cars that were waiting outside. No volunteers were available to keep the crowd in order and the police were also nowhere. The result was that the people themselves after great trouble managed to make way for the leaders to reach the cars. The police who were so busy in arresting the volunteers could not be found anywhere to make a way through the pressing crowds even for the cars with the leaders to pass along. It became absolutely impossible for the cars to make any progress through the crowd which was more than fifteen thousand strong at the time.

Mention should be made of one other important incident which happened at the railway station after the arrival of the leaders. About ten volunteers from Tenali in the Guntur district were accompanying the leaders in their uniforms with a view to guide them from their compartment as soon as the train arrived in Guntur. The moment these volunteers alighted from the train at Guntur station they were arrested and taken into custody. As such not a single volunteer was available to maintain order among the crowd but the people behaved in such a splendid manner that they themselves struggled hard to keep back the rushing forces.

Owing to the pressure of the crowd it was not possible to turn the cars through the routes published in the programme. The cars were therefore taken in another direction but even through this route it became almost impossible to proceed as the streets were fully crowded. It was quite impossible to proceed in procession through the decorated streets and therefore the whole programme relating to procession, reading of addresses at the appointed place and at the appointed hours had to be postponed to the afternoon. The cars therefore were driven direct to the magnificent bungalow which had a compound with green verdure of nearly ninety acres where the leaders were lodged. The altered programme was duly announced to the public.

CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE GREEKS.

BRITAIN REFUSES PERMISSION FOR OCCUPATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

It is understood that His Majesty's Government returned a point blank refusal to the Greek request for permission to occupy Constantinople within 24 hours of its being made and that General Harington, commanding the Allied Forces in Constantinople, took immediate steps to resist any attack on the city or the neutral zone. His Majesty's Government's refusal was followed by a joint Allied refusal next day. The Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs has given assurances that Greek forces will not enter the neutral occupied zone without the Allies' consent. It is understood that no precise information regarding the Greek proclamation of autonomy in Smyrna has as yet reached the British Foreign Office, but His Majesty's Government decline to recognise any claim to set up a permanent regime in a territory of which the future depends on the final settlement between the Allies and Turkey.

LORD LYTTON AT MYMENSINGH.

REQUEST FOR RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYMENSINGH, Aug. 7.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lytton arrived here to-day and received addressed from the Municipality, the District Board and the Anjuman-I-Islam. His Excellency in a joint reply referred to the Mahomedan's feelings on the Khilafat question and said there was on that matter no difference of opinion between the Government of India and its Mahomedan subjects and refusal to co-operate with the Government on that ground was not only without justification, but had added to the difficulty of the Government in their efforts to uphold Mahomedan interests.

Replying to the request for an amnesty for all political prisoners, the Governor said, he was always willing to review sentences, which he had reason to believe were unduly severe or inappropriate and 8 men had been released and 4 had their sentences reduced in Mymensingh as a result of such action on his part. He added that the only justification for a general release would be, if the agitation which had led to the breaking of law was at end. Such was not the case. It was true that peace was not seriously endangered, but that was only because those who would disturbe it were now in prison.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

(Continued from previous page.)

resignation—or at any rate the threats thereof by some Civilians—should make the Premier blind to his responsibility and duty to Indians and that he should go out of his way to unjustifiably placate them. After all what is the issue? Since the very inception of the Reforms, a section of the Services, not favouring Mr. Montagu's policy has shown a tendency to agitate against it. So long as Mr. Montagu was in the office, although even he at times had the weakness of playing a little too much to them, they thought that a forward policy of Reforms was a settled fact. Since Mr. Montagu's unfortunate resignation, however, we see that their disloyalty to the Government of India Act enacted by Parliament has instead of censure been receiving an ungracious support from the very Parliament that was responsible for the passing of the Act. And for their disloyalty they are not only not to be censured but are to be rewarded! This is unheard of in the history of the world. If I have fought uncompromisingly against non-cooperators who are my own countrymen for not supporting an Act to which they were bound constitutionally to give a trial although they were in no way pledged to it, I think the want of loyalty to the Act by men who are paid servants of the Government constitutes an offence which is unpardonable. If Mr. Lloyd George would like Indian assistance in carrying on the affairs of the Empire, he would like that India should feel that she is a part of the Empire and not outside it! The only condition on which this wish can be fulfilled is by treating India as an equal. No longer should England be allowed to look upon India as a subject nation, under the tutelage of Great Britain, for which it is impossible to exist without the help of imported Civil Servants. Mr. Lloyd George ought to know that many of us are straining every nerve against all odds at the cost of our popularity among the people whom we love and are pledged to serve to keep up British connection. Because we believe that it is in the interests of Great Britain and India and the world in general. Let not irresponsible speeches, like the one that the Premier has chosen to make Imperil that connection.

RALLYING THE SERVICES.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

"SWARAJ."

It is in the spirit of sheer adventure that the "experiment" of representative institutions is undertaken in India and not from any desire to fulfil pledges made to the people of this country. As the Under Secretary of State unequivocally said, it is to test the capacity of India to use the Services "those practical tools of statemanship scaled with the impress of British good-will," that a few changes have been made in the constitution. Behind the gimcrack legislatures of the Reformed Constitution, which the Moderates are cooperating to work and maintain, the Civil Service, which made possible the past three years and more of Czarist rule in India stands dominant and all-powerful. The British Cabinet reposes no trust in any Indian, even of the highest executive ranks, though it would willingly have him windowdress its wares. In the present debate, the Premier did not miss the opportunity of harping on his familiar theme of the unfitness of oriental countries, for representative institutions, which, according to him, are suited only to the peculiar genius of the West. He shares that conceit with the average Englishman, which makes him conclude complacently that British rule rescued India from "unimaginable anarchy." Whatever the condition of our country might have been a century and a half ago, it was certainly not like the one to which we find Europe reduced to-day by pinchbeck statemen who lead the Governments based on those very insititutions the Premier claimed as the peculiar heritage of Western civilisation. We in India do not desire that statemanship or those institutions which have brought back Europe to "a state of Nature," where to adapt the language of Hobbes "people to people are as wolf to wolf." India fights against that racial pride which sought to override and bully the Irish people, (to whom the Premier made a significant reference) and wishes to develop her own democratic Swaraj which may or may not have a relation to Western democratic institutions but which will certainly bear an organic relation to her past tradition and history.

"THE BENGALEE."

The Premier was particularly careful in making out that the changes brought about in the political constitution and administrative working in this country are "in the nature of an experiment, and they must be treated as an expriment, a great and important experment, but still an experiment." The word "experiment," it will be noticed, occurs much too frequently in this passage and may be very significant as allowing us a peep into the Premier's mind. We are glad to note that Colonel Wedgwood urged with great force that "there could be no going back in any circumstances" and Earl Winterton also gave a most complete and unqualified denial to the supposed threat on behalf of the Secretary of State for India. Earl Winterton characterised the Reforms "as sealed with the impress of British good-will," and he observed that it was open to India to show her capacity and good-will to use the tools. We need hardly say that India will fully demonstrate her capacity for larger and ampler political life and reciprocate with her good will the grant of the privilege of responsible government, which is bound to be adjudged a success in the fulness of time, heralding the consummation of India being recognised as a free and equal partner in the commonwealth of nations constituting the British Empire.

"NEW INDIA."

Indians of all shades of opinion would not, for a moment, hesitate to dissent emphatically from, and thoroughly to condemn the description of the Reforms of Mr. Lloyd George. In the first place, the insinuation underlying it that, if the "experiment" proved, in the estimate of the Cabinet, to be a failure, they would go back upon it, is on a par with the wild impertinence of Canute, who sought to stay the onrush of the waves because he was King. That is impossible. In the second place, Indian public opinion will never regard the Reforms in the light of an "experiment." We look upon them as a first instalment of what is due to us. Spoon-feeding is a thing of the past and periodical examination, which is contemplated, is not going to be submitted to. The apologetic way in which Mr. Lloyd George asked his audience to be careful and patient, and requested the House not to jump to conclusions, betrays a condition of mind which is doubtful about, if not actually antagonistic to, India's rapid march to Dominion status. The time has come to tell Great Britain that India is great and equipped sufficiently to determine for herself what should be the nature of her Government in this Commonwealth of equal Nations, and that the time is rapidly approaching when she will present her demand in the most authoritative and influential way open to her.

"NEW TIMES."

The Premier's speech will, we are afraid, come as a shock to many a credulous moderate in India who has deceived himself into believing that the "reforms" open a new heaven and a new earth for the Indian and that the Declaration of 1917 is the Magna Charta of Indian Liberty. It was his Royal Highness the Duke of Cannaught who, when opening the new legislatures at Delhi, said that autocracy in India "was abandoned for ever" with the inauguration of "Reforms!" Mr. Lloyd George now regards these reforms as no more than an "experiment." He says these "changes are in the nature of an experiment, and they must be treated as an experiment, a great and important experiment, but still an experiment."!

"INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

His "the Premier's" language is evidently camouflaged lest it should cause hearts to sink in "Reformed" camps. But he might safely have been outspoken. The failure of the dyarchy is being admitted in India, by even the very Ministers themselves—not, of course, the Bengal Ministers—the 64,000 rupee men who have people to understand that there is none to dispute their power in their transferred compartments. The public don't care to look in at their compartments but they have been feeling the grinding cost of the new *regime*. A Parliamentary paper recently gave an estimate of the extra expenditure. . . . The grand total for the whole of India amounts in round figures to Rs. 46 lakhs. This extra cost in itself is a sufficient condemnation of the Reform scheme and ought to be made a valid ground for its annulment.

"NEW EMPIRE."

"India has never been governed on these principles before" said the Premier and he proceeded to argue that the suitability of the principles themselves was being tested; that is to say, the principles wholly accepted as the inviolable object of British policy, have been now subjoined with a note of interrogation. Is the ideal of Responsible Government necessarily suitable for India or is it too alien for Indian soil? We say that it was long ago affirmed as unquestionable that there was no alternative to Responsible Government; but the Premier has confused the experiment with the objective and suggested that the objective itself is a matter of sceptical testing. The constant theme of the die-hard school was that the objective of Responsible Government was inappropriate to the country. In so far as Mr. Lloyd George has descanted sceptically on the ideal itself, there is an indirect attack on the substance of the pledge itself which without any ambiguity or doubt accepted the ideal. Viewed in this light, the Premier's speech will be a matter of embarrassment to the champions of diarchy who hold that we are going in a direction that would never more be questioned or revoked.

"DAILY EXPRESS."

We cannot divine why he thought fit to indulge in such a sapient utterance unless it be that he wished to emphasise upon all whom it might concern that the services were uniquely equipped for the task of "watching carefully and patiently" and would thus continue to fulfil an important role which entitled them to every consideration at the hands of their country. But the Indian is sure to read the speech in a different way. He knows that experiments are scrapped if they do not lead to the result designed by the experimenter; and he will, as the "Times" points out, judge from the debate that the Commons are chiefly concerned about the British interests in India and come to the conclusion that they would make no bones about scrapping the Reforms if they thought that such interests were endangered. It is such thoughtless utterances from persons in power that accentuate racial bitterness and make the task of the Government of India even more difficult than it is. The Premier however did not mean to threaten India (as is seen from his Jovelike nods, which Reuter has taken care to transmit to us, when Sir D. Maclean and Earl Winterton explained his speech); what is more, he cannot mean any such thing. It is absurd to talk of going back on the Reforms; such a thing, even if anybody were foolish enough to consider it desirable, would not be possible. And we are glad that Earl Winterton emphatically contradicted the suggestion.

"THE INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMER."

There can be no better proof of the rawness of the men at the India Office helm in London than their practice of ratling the sabre of which we have had two instances last week. Lord Winterton, the Under Secretary for India, told the House of Commons, and the statements were duly cabled to India, that the Congress Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee had not been arrested, because the Government of India had not been able to find anything dangerous in its activities. Another equally supererogatory statement of his, was that the *Vanguard* having been prohibited by the Government of India, any newspaper reproducing any seditious article from it, would be prosecuted. We wonder if the India Office understands how such declarations impress the Indian minds. The excuse that Lords Winterton and Peel are new to their work, will not avail the Prime Minister whose speech on the Indian Civil Service Debate in the House of Commons, will be read with feelings of astonishment by those who have pinned their faith to the Montagu reforms. Mr. Lloyd George declared that the whole thing was an experiment which *a priori* was unsuited to Indian conditions. "India has never been governed on these principles before. The Native States are not governed on these priciples now." But India was never governed from six thousand miles away before and a bad Government on the spot may be a less evil than the best of Governments at the Antipodes. From a larger point of view, British rule in India is itself an experiment. And if the experiment of Reforms fails, we for one do not see much chance of the success of the experiment of British rule. It seems that the Indian Civil Service is very uneasy about its pay and pensions, and the uneasiness is quite intelligible having regard to the depleted finances of the country. The dangerous financial situation is due not to the Reforms but to military expenditure and to increased remuneration to these very Services. The real difficulty, as that excellent friend of India, Sir William Joynson Hicks declared, was the Indianisation of the Services which, he said, was proceeding at such a rate that many were beginning to be apprehensive with regard to the maintenance of British responsibility in the Government of India. The London "Times" deprecates the debate but advises India "to allay by generous treatment the bitter heart burnings now existing, more especially to all eliminated by the Indianization of the Service." In other words, India should purchase from these gentlemen her freedom to employ her own sons in her service. The *Times* feelingly remarks that "men who have faced the problems of meeting childrens' school bills, finding money to save their wives' health, and providing for the future are not to be soothed with rhetoric." The Indian has had to face all these problems *plus* that of finding the salaries and pensions of the English Services, and our contemporary will not expect him to be soothed with rhetoric either.

BEHAR COUNCIL.

SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT ON VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANCHI, August 7.

The fifth session of the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council commenced at Ranchi to-day. Sir Frederick Whyte attended. His Excellency the Governor addressing the Council dwelt on the work done by the Council in the past and especially on 8 bills to be considered in the present session, 7 of which were of first class importance. He said he had read the proceedings of all the sittings with a view to acquaint himself with the questions which interested the Council. He found education came first, closely followed by the medical, political, revenue and judicial departments. He remarked that judging by the division lists attendance of members in the Council might have been fuller. On 62 divisions the average votes recorded were only forty out of a total membership of 103. Another point which struck him was that there was a note of pessimism in the debates. He quoted figures to show progress in every branch politically and socially during the 30 years of his service.

At question times replying to Mr. Nirsu Narain Sinha, Government said they saw no reason to cancel the orders for realisation of compensation from the people for burning the Chautarwa Factory, their orders being in accordance with law. The Hon. Mr. McPhargrson then presented the select committees report on B. and O. village Administration Bill. Several amendments were discussed. The Council resumes tomorrow.

BURMA COUNCIL.

CONSTITUTION OF HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, August 8.

Replying at to-day's Legislative Council meeting to a question regarding the date of the construction of High Court, Mr. Lewison, Chief Secretary, said "The latest communication we have received from the Government of India gives no indication as to the date on which the High Court is likely to be established in Burma and in view of the past disappointment, local Government would prefer not to commit themselves as to the time likely to elapse before a High Court comes into being."

Mr. Renolds, Reforms Secretary, said the first meeting of the reformed Legislative Council is expected to be held in the early part of January next in the Council Building to be erected in the Secretariat quadrangle as a temporary measure. No decision had yet been arrived at as to how many Ministers would be appointed for Transferred subjects. The introduction of the proposed scheme of District and Sessions Judge would involve an addition of at least five superior judicial posts and superior judicial posts would be raised to seven of which five would ordinarily be recruited from the Burma Judicial Service and two from the Bar.

INGENIOUS SMUGGLING.

COATS MADE OF OPIUM!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, August 8.

A Chinaman arrested at Maymyo was found to have three Brown cotton suits under his white coat and pants. The Brown suits when boiled yielded 96 tolas of opium.

RESUMING PRACTICE.

MR. DAS'S OPINION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 8.

With reference to the statement that Non-Co-operation leaders, who have resumed practice, have done so at the instance of Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. Bose, who has recently been released, writes that Mr. Das had told him that some of them sought his advice and Mr. Das had told them that they should decide for themselves after studying the present situation. Mr. Das could not give them any definite decision. Mr. Bose also contradicts the statement said to have been made by the Inspector-General of Prisons to a Barisal Pleader that after coming out of jail, Mr. C. R. Das would have nothing to do with Non-Co-operation.

Non-Co-operation leaders of Calcutta will present an address to the members of the Congress and Khilafat Enquiry Committees on their return to Calcutta.

MR. MANILAL KOTHARI.

TREATMENT BY CUTCH POLICE.

Mr. Manilal Kothari wires from Anjar under date August 8:—

The news about my arrest is incorrect. The facts are I came to Cutch for collection of funds for the Gujarat Vidyapitha. Mr. Vallabbhai Patel was to follow me. I reached Bhuj on the evening of the 25th. Mr. Jivaraj Dayal of Viramgam and I lodged in a *Dharamshala* outside the town as arranged by friends.

On the 27th the City Fozdar commenced his inquiries about us under instruction from the Divan. Mr. Jivraj who had already left for Kothara was brought back by the city Fozdar from a distance of five miles because he was suspected to be Mr. Vallabbhai Patel. I tried to explain my mission to this officer. He found it very difficult to understand. At last knowledge flashed upon him and he said: "Oh, I understand you. You belong to the Gandhipants." And then wrote out his notes. He then went away and soon returned with orders that Mr. Jivraj and I were not to leave Bhuj without permission. As orders were verbal we assured the Fozdar that we would take no serious notice thereof. The Fozdar, however, promised me to give his final orders.

Later in the day at about four in the evening I received a written permission from the Diwan authorizing me to enter the town. It may be noted that in Bhuj there is in force one antiquated quarantine regulation prohibiting entry into the town by any person without previous permission from the Dewan. The regulation and its operations entail untold hardships upon the public. His Highness would not remove this anamolous regulation. The permission issued to me was useless since I heard that instructions were soon after issued by the Diwan to his men at different gates not to allow me to enter the town. At about seven in the evening the Fozdar verbally communicated me the Divan's orders to leave Cutch next morning. Mr. Jivraj was allowed to leave for Kothara.

Next morning when the Fozdar came to take me to the railway station I told him that I had decided not to go and that I had already written and telegraphed to His Highness explaining my mission and requesting for staying the execution of orders. The Fozdar tried to impress upon my mind the supreme wisdom of obeying the *hukam*. But he was disappointed and went away. During the day I entered the town and saw several friends. I went to the Diwan's House but the Diwan had not the ordinary courtesy to see me.

I visited Kumbharia to collect funds for Vidyapita but the Anjar Fozdar sent two police sowars there who summoned all leading respectable citizens to *Uttara* and asked them using threats at the same time not to subscribe anything to the fund. Kumbharia is a very rich village and some leading gentlemen who were willing to donate handsomely were prevented from doing so. I was about to leave Anjar when sudden illness has forced me to stay here.

REPRESSION IN RAJPUTANA.

A LADY WORKER ARRESTED.

Mr. B. S. Pathik, Secretary, Rajasthan Sevasangha wires from Ajmere:—

Serious news of the sending of armed forces to Amergarh have already been published. The people terrorised and discontented with the threat began to be angry. Responsible panches invited Anjanadevi Chaudharani, wife of Ramnarapanji Chaudhary to pacify the people. The villages of Bhragung and Jivanpura were emptied of Kisans for the military camp. Kisans going from one to another villages or walking outside were immediately arrested and insulted and beaten. Anjanadevi with Kanhiyalal Bigolian, student, proceeded to the spot. Just when she was out of the village she found herself surrounded by several horseman who ordered her to follow them to their officers saying that they had been appointed to arrest every public worker in the territory. There being no written order she refused to go with them and consequently was taken away forcibly.

St. Louis.—The revised list of the victims in the Sulphur Springs Railway disaster gives those killed at 37, and those injuded at 138.

OUTRAGE ON CALCUTTA POLICEMAN.

TWO OF THE ASSAILANTS ARRESTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Another dastardly outrage upon a policeman, Ganesh Singh was committed on Friday evening at the crossing of the Machuabazar and Central Avenue, the identical place where in December last a police head-constable was killed by hooligan It is reported that while Ganesh Singh was on duty, four Mahomedans armed with daggers came up and pointing to the constable said, that he was a source of menace to them and began to stab him. The constable raised a cry and two other constables and some people of the locality came to the rescue. The assailants bolted followed by the crowd. Two men, one of them being armed with dagger, were arrested.

ENTERING COUNCILS.

BHUSAWAL'S DISAPPROVAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAVAL, Aug. 4.

Under the auspices of the District Khilafat and Taluka Congress Committee a public meeting was convend at Bhusawal (Maharastra) on 2nd instant to gauge public feeling about the boycott of Councils, Mr. Dastane presiding. The following resolution was unanimously accepted after freescope being given to express opposite views, if any—"Bhusawal public is emphatically of opinion that the reasons which necessitated the boycott of councils by the Congress and Khilafat committees are still in existence and keeping out of councils and working out the N. C. O. programme has the effect of strengthening the country through self-sacrifice which will advance the country towards Swarajya."

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

At the High Court to-day before Justice Buckland, a suit brought by Mrs. M. L. Jacob against Mr. D. A. Wills, to recover one lakh of rupees as damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage was taken up. The plaintiff was a lady of German origin and was pled while young with an English family for education. While in England she married Reginald Francis Jacob, a Barrister. They came out to India in 1893 and settled first at Fyzabad and then at Lucknow. In 1913, Mr. Jacob went to England in connection with a Privy Council appeal. He fell ill there and died. Mrs. Jacob remained in India.

In January 1914, she went to Simla and there met the defendant, who is in assistant in Messrs. Heilgers and Company. They fell in love with one another and Mr. Wills proposed marriage and she accepted. There was another aspirant to her affections, a major but she preferred Mr. Wills. On the 9th July Mr. Wills came to Calcutta. Soon after the situation was not pleasant to them. Mrs. Jacob on account of her being of enemy origin, on the 8th September 1915, was sent to the civil Internment camp at Belgaum. The plaintiff's case was that after her internment an arrangement was made that the marriage should be postponed till after war. In 1919 she received a notice to embark on board the "Maine" for repatriation. She moved the Bombay High Court for a rule under Habeas Corpus Sections and obtained rule. She was subsequently released unconditionally and received Rs. 20,000 from Government as compensation. Meanwhile Mr. Wills went to England and married another lady.

The case is proceeding.

TWO PICKETS WARNED AND DISCHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Two men arrested on Thursday on a charge of picketing foreign cloth shops, were to-day warned and discharged by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS.

Our Amritsar correspondent writes:—The Amritsar Municipal Committee has at last had time to consider a resolution by Mr. Kesho Ram, of which notice was given months back that "in view of the recent instructions that His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to issue to the Governor-General of India authorising and empowering His Excellency to grant full pardon to offenders in His Majesty's name and on His Majesty's behalf, the Amritsar Municipality strongly recommend to His Excellency the Governor-General to exercise this right for the immediate release of all Martial Law prisoners of Amritsar city." The word "recent" italicised in the text of the resolution fixes the date when the notice must have been given, and it greatly reflects on the committee that such an emergent resolution should have seen the light at this time of day. Still it speaks well for the sense of propriety of the committee, that the resolution was carried without a single dissentent voice Will the Government even now hearken to the public voice.

Correspondence Summarised.

KURLA MUNICIPALITY,—Mr. S. B. Pundlik, Bazar Ward (Kurla) asks "two Municipal Councillors" of Kurla whose letter was published in "The Chronicle" of the administration of the Kurla Municipality is satisfactory, whether the roads are kept is good condition and whether any attention is paid to sanitation.

BOMBAY ROADS.—Mr. Kashinath Trimbak Dalvi, complaining about the wretched condition of Bombay roads, asks the Commissioner and the Corporators just to try a walking excursion on a rainy-day from Pydhoni to Paibavdi.

POONA NEWS.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 5.

The special Tilak Memorial Number of the "Kesari" contains articles from the pen of a number of gentlemen all associated with one or other of the multifarious activities of the departed leader. Mr. C. V. Vaidya's article on "Tilak and Mahabharat, Mr. Kinjavadekar's, on "Tilak and the Mimansak Philosophy" and that of Mr. Apte on "Tilak and Astronomy"—all these along with some others are a sufficient proof, if at all needed, of the colossal intellect of the Lokamanya. Mr. A. S. Kharparde, writing in the same number, urges the re-starting of foreign propaganda which will further the cause of Indian Swarajya through active sympathy of the foreigners. A very substantial addition to the political literature in Marathi has been made by the publication of the first volume of Tilak's political writings of the period from 1888 to 1897. The volume was brought out on the first of this month which was the second anniversary day of the late Lokamanya. Two more volumes of his political writings and one volume each containing his religious and social writings have been promised in due course of time. In reply to the enquiries made in "The Chronicle", Mr. N. C. Kelkar states that the promised biography of the Lokamanya will be ready by August next.

Another anniversary celebrated on the same day, i.e., August 1st, was that of the late Hon. Jagannath Shankarshet. An oil-portrait of the latter was also unveiled. The function was celebrated on behalf of the "Poona Daiwadnya Association."

CRYSTAL LODGE.

The third annual gathering of the "Crystal Lodge" was celebrated on Wednesday, the 2nd of August, Dr. Harold H. Mann presiding. The Secretary, while reading the report for the previous year, told the audience that the "Lodge" was a branch of the Good Templers' Association which was an international body doing work in the field of prohibition. Poona was chosen for the practical attainment of this object. He concluded hoping that the citizens of Poona would help the "Lodge" in every possible way.

Mr. Ghaswalla suggested that by mixing with the lower classes and impressing upon the minds of the latter the evil effects of drinking, prohibition would be readily brought about. The speaker opined that the solution of the problem through the policy of "local option" was quite within their reach. The Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat said that, neither picketing nor persuasion would effectively check the habit of drinking. The electorate must compel their representatives and the ministers to get a "prohibition law" passed through the councils. Failing to do that, the electorate must give their men distinctly to understand that they should no more hope for election next time. It was quite possible to make up the four crores, which, it is being argued, would be the net loss in the official revenue consequent upon the stoppage of all traffic in liquor. The speaker thought that the public would not oppose additional taxation provided prohibition be brought in force.

The President, summing up, said that they were all bound by the ties of brotherhood, no matter to what the class they belonged, whether they were touchables or untouchables. There cannot be any difference of opinion on the point that it was the duty of everyone to rescue his brother from the clutches of liquor.

FANNY BUCKLAND PRESENTATION FUND.

Miss Fanny Buckland who began her career as teacher in 1877, and has rendered great educational services for the last 35 years as Principal of Johannesburg High School for Girls, is retiring this year. A fund is started under the name of "Fanny Buckland Presentation Fund" to be presented to her as public appreciation of the ardent school spirit she manifested in organisin and developing the school. Donations to the above fund from 2/6d. upwards may be sent to any of the following addresses:

(1) (Mrs.) Isabel J. Salemon, 48 Honey Street, Berea, Johannesburg. Chairman of this Committee and Hon. Vice-President of "Old Girls' Club.")

(2) (Mrs.) Rose Wentzel, Welgegen, Oxford Road, Parktown, Johannesburg. (Hon. Treasurer of this Committee.)

(3) (Miss) Sara Suzman, Victoria Avenue, Parktown, Johannesburg. (Hon. Secretary of this Committee and "Old Girls' Club".)

INDIAN STUDENTS IN AMERICA.

The following is a list of Indian students that have been graduated from Columbia and New York Universities in the City of New York.

Columbia University.—Columbia College, B. A. Degree—Chawdry Kailash and Maitra M. M.

School of Business, B. Sc. Degree.—Mehta S. H., Parekh S. I. and Shah H. L.

Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science, M. A. Degree—Doshi N. C., Gandhi V. B., Naik D. P. and Pavry J. D.

Faculties of Education and Practical Arts M. A. Degree.—Divan B. J. and Tawde S. R.

Professional Diplomas, "Teacher of Education".—Tawde, S. R.; "Teacher of Household Arts."—Bahadoorjee, Gool (Miss).

New York University.—B. C. S. Degree.—Ernst Samuel.

Our correspondent wires from Rajamundry:—The Maharajah of Pithapur, M.L.C., has been pleased to give a princely donation of Rs. 600 for the 13th All-India Ayurvedic Conference and Exhibition.

U. P. POSTAL CONFERENCE.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. INTERFERENCE WITH UNIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, August 7.

The U. P. Postal Conference closed its session this evening after passing some resolutions, the most important of which are:—

(1) That the conference places on record its grateful appreciation of His Excellency Lord Reading's message of sympathy and determination to do justice so long denied to them.

(2) That there should be uniformity of pay and prospect in the clerical line throughout India and Burma, local conditions being met by local allowances.

(3) That this conference requests His Excellency the Viceroy to accept a deputation consisting of at least one representative of the Post office and a R. M. S. employee from each province and one representation from the offices of the Post Master General in India and Burma, to explain the situation created by the revision and to urge that, in case the Government does not see its way to accept the demands set forth in this conference, a fresh committee be appointed.

(4) That this conference strongly but respectfully protest against the transfer of postal officials who are office bearers of unions or actively connected with them and against their molestation in any other way as such transfers and molestations are inconsistant with the declared policy of the Government not to interfere with the liberty of such unions.

(5) That recruitment of Superintendents and Inspectors be mada entirely from the subordinate staff by competitive examinations.

(6) That the conference feels deeply aggrieved at the dismissal of Mr. Tarapada Mukerjee as the result of his speech delivered as President of the 2nd session of the All-India (including Burma) Postal and R. M. S. conferance held at Lahore and submit that the Government be requested to consider his reinstatement.

After the resolutions were passed the President Mr. Gonet thaked all for having made the conference a success and asked them to strangthen the association numerically as well as financially. After telling them to have confidence in the office bearers, the President extracted a pledge from every one of the delegates that he would serve the state faithfully and honestly and would stand by each other as faithful associates in the furtherance of mutual interest. After the usual cheering the conference dissolved.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER.

TO SUCCEED SIR R. CRADDOCK IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 8.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Harcourt Butler to succeed Sir Reginald Craddock on his departure from Burma.

C-IN-C AT SECUNDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERAD, Aug. 7.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief accompanied by Majors Gannon and Laud arrived at Hyderabad last evening and was met by the Hon. Lt.-Col. Knox, British Resident and Major-General Godwin commanding the Secunderabad Garrison. H. E. drove to the residency this morning. A salute of 17 guns was fired and a review of all the troops in the garrison commanded by General Godwin was held on the Secunderabad maidan. After H. E. had inspected the line, the troops marched past and the cavalry brigade led by L. Battery galloped past in a magnificent style. Lord Rawlinson after visiting several parts of the garrison lunched with the officers of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Recent Indian contributions to the Premises Fund of the Royal Society of Arts include the following amounts:—£100, Mr. Thomas McMorran; £25 each, H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala and Hon. Raja Reshee Case Law; £20 each, Sir Henry Ledgard and Rajasaheb of Mudhol; £10-10-0, Major-General Sir Percy Z. Cox; £10 each, the Raja of Parlakimedi and Mr. J. K. B. Mehta; £5-5-0, Lieut.-Colonel Sir A. T. Wilson; £5 each, Mr. Selwyn Howe Fremantle, C.S.I., C.I.E., Hon. Mr. Justice Richardson, Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, O.B.E., M.V.O., and Mr. J. W. Richardson (Rangoon). Towards the total sum required—£50,000—about £42,500 has been obtained. In their report read at the annual meeting of the Fellows on June 28th, the Council state that they are anxious to make the historic premises in John Street, Adelphi, as convenient and attractive as possible for the Fellows and to restore the building so far as is compatible with modern requirements to the State in which it was left by its Eighteenth Century architects, the famous Brothers Adam.

With a view to safeguard the interests of the Hindu Community, to establish harmony amongst its various sects and to check the social evils, a sabha named by Hindu Sabha was formed at Hassan Abdal on July 25th.

A Sadra (Mahikantha) correspondent writes:—

An event of interest has been the acquittal of Thakor Shree Kesharisinhji of Ambliara on all the counts against him. The Government having restored to him the Taluka with jurisdiction he proceeded to Ambliara on the 5th instant to take over the charge from the manager.

ECONOMICS OF CHARKHA.

THE TESTIMONY OF HISTORY.

(BY DR. P. C. RAY).

I have been asked why I have been exhorting people to adopt Charkha. I have stated the reasons clearly on more than one occasion and shall state them again. It is an admitted fact that the earning by spinning is very scanty. Generally two or three annas a day may be expected in return for the toils of spinning. Charkha is not for those hours that may otherwise be employed for more remunerative work. When there is no other work to be done then take to charkha, that is the request I have been making. For those people who are better off and who need not toil for two annas a day, I still have advocated charkha for another reason, which is to discharge the primary duty of man to toil for food and clothing and thereby create a mentality adverse to that which leads to tyranny and despotism in society. I shall not discuss this latter point here as it is not an economic one.

Charka is for the idle moments of those who are obliged to toil for their bread. What are the classes and who are the people that will have recourse to charkha if the yarn could be sold and woven? Why, all those people that used to spin not very long ago. Let the economic history of India speak for itself. In 1800, Dr. Francis Buchanan undertook a journey in Southern India to report on the economic condition of the people and their agriculture and manufacture under orders from Lord Wellesley, Governor-General of India. Dr. Buchanan was a servant of the East India Company and his reports are official records. When Dr. Buchanan finished the enquiries in Southern India he was directed in 1807 to make a satistical survey of Northern India. He found in Behar and Patna that spinning and weaving were the great national idustries. The number of spinners who were all women was 3,30,426. "By far the greater part of these spin only a few hours in the after-noon and upon the average estimate the whole value of the thread that each spins in a year is worth nearly 7 rupees 2 annas 8 pies, giving for the total annual value Rs. 23,67,277, leaving a profit of Rs. 10,81,005 for the spinners.

In Shahabad 1,59,500 women were employed in spinning and produced thread to the value of Rs. 12,50,000 a year; and each woman earned thereby Rs. 1/8 a year amounting to Rs. 2,39,250.

In Bhagalpur, 1,60,000 women were supposed to spin and earned Rs. 4/8 per head amounting to Rs. 7,20,000 for the district.

In Gorakhpur 1,75,600 women spun about Rs. 11,06,250 worth of thread and earning an annual income of Rs. 2/8 per head brought in Rs. 4,39,000.

In Dinajpur "The preparation of cotton thread is a principal manufacture and occupies the leisure hours of all the women of higher rank and of the greater part of farmers' wives. In fact every woman is employed in it more or less except those belonging to trades in which both men and women are engaged. The profit brought by spinning is Rs. 9,15,000."

We find that in five districts women brought in a profit of nearly 35 lakhs about a hundred years ago and this figure computed at the present value of the rupee will amount to over two crores.

INCOME OF 2 CRORES LOST.

To a population of a little over 1 crore an extra income of 2 crores was secured by women by utilising their idle moments which they could not otherwise usefully employ. This source of income has been lost to the country. This occupation is dead not certainly owing to economic but to political reasons. Those women who were employed at the spinning wheel have not cast away heir wheels for some better or more profitable occupation. They have ceased to usefully employ their time because the political condition of the country forcibly bereft them of the charkha and gave nothing in its place. Not only this but the same political injustice made many men lose their occupation in which, by hereditary practice, they had acquired special skill. It was the intention of England, as expressed through the Directors of the East India Company, to make India a supplier of raw materials. The craftsmen of India have been sacrificed at the altar of this great political need. The pages of Indian History and the official records are full of instances where Indian industries have been deliberately killed in the interest of the British merchants. Mr. Martin in his introduction to "Eastern India" wrote in 1838, "It is impossible however to avoid remarking two facts as peculiarly striking:—1st: The richness of the country surveyed; and 2nd: The poverty of its inhabitants. The reader who feels for the condition of myriads of human beings, or even he whose sympathies do not extend beyond the condition of England, is requested to bear these facts in mind when perusing the following and two subsequent volumes in order that he may arrive at a just conclusion with me as to the commercial injustice which England (with a short-sightedness that always accompanies crime) has so shamefully inflicted on her subjects in British India."

Mr. H. H. Wilson, Historian of India, at a later date (1858) corroborated the same sentiments in his famous and oft-quoted passage about the employment of the arm of political injustice to keep down and ultimately strangle a competitor with whom he (British manufacturer) could not have competed on equal terms. He wrote that the mills of Paisley and Manchester were created by the sacrifice of Indian manufacture. Now those people who had to sacrifice their occupation are forced to the soil as the last resource and spend a portion of their time in idleness. Therefore if there were one crore women in the five districts referred to by Dr. Buchanan who spun at his time, to-day the necessity of spinning is not only on that number of women alone but also on those others whose occupation is gone.

It is idle to talk about other occupations that may be found for the spinners that may bring in more income. To the woman whose field of work is limited to her household, to the old infirm, to the "widow maiden", the practical and possible occupation is spinning. If there is any other, well, people may go and set about those occupations, but still they may add to their income by spinning and the whole country may have the satisfaction of feeling that it is meeting its own clothing needs. India exported one crore rupee worth of manufactured cotton goods and if spinning is taken up earnestly and people refuse to use anything but khaddar, then that time may again return, we may not export but can positively meet all our clothing needs.

By refusing to use anything but khaddar we shall be giving that amount of protection to our national industry that it requires to-day to be saved from the competition of those who built their trades by the sacrifice of those of India.

I am not an economist and have very little defence to offer when newspaper editors who being economists or statisticians find fault with my utterings on charkha on economic grounds. True I am not an economist but the same motive force that makes a child seek for its mother's breast when hungry, impels me to look to charkha to feed the hungry millions of India. To those who really want an economist's plea for supporting or condemning charkha spinning, I would recommend going carefully through the pages of the two volumes of "Economic History of India" written about 25 years ago by our great and illustrious countryman: Mr. R. C. Dutt—"Young India."

SYLHET AND CACHAR.

"PROCLAIMED FOR 6 MONTHS MORE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SILCHAR, Aug. 7.

The Districts of Sylhet and Cachar have been declared proclaimed areas under the Seditious Meetings Act for a further period of six months from August 11th.

AERIAL ROPEWAY SCHEME FOR CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

In pursuance of a resolution recently adopted, the Calcutta Corporation is contemplating the construction of an aerial ropeway from the city to a dumping ground outside a carry refuse. This will replace the existing railway which serves the same purpose at present. It is said that the proposed scheme will be cheaper than the railway.

SIKH EDUCATIONAL CONFERNCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 7.

The Sikh Educational Conference which concluded its session last night resolved viewing with alarm the attitude of the Minister of Education in the Punjab in proposing the withdrawal of Government grant in aid for the Khalsa High School, thereby demolishing the educational edifice raised by Sikhs at great sacrifice extending over several years. The Conference also viewed with apprehension the policy of communal preference in educational matters and requested the Government to safeguard Sikhs interests.

PREFERENCE TO JAIL TO FURNISHING SECURITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 7.

Abdul Wahid, a Khilafat volunteer of Lahore who was arrested the other day for singing a song alleged to be seditious was ordered by the Additional District Magistrate to find two sureties for Rs. 500 each, and give a personal recognisance for Rs. 1,000 or undergo six months' imprisonment in default. Abdul Wahid refused to furnish bail and went to jail.

INDIAN LADY M. Sc. (ECO.)

Miss Mithan A. Tata of Bombay, has successfully passed the M. Sc., in Economics, of the London University. She is the first Indian lady, out of a very few, who holds this distinction.

Miss Tata, in her first attempt passed her B. A., ranking in First-class Honours, and securing the Cobden Club Medal, proceeded to England, with her enterprising mother Mrs. Tata, to appear before the Parliamentary Committee, representing Indian Women for Franchise. She, being the holder of the above medal, was granted concession by the Senate, and she has gone through four years' course in two and a half years' time.

Miss Tata is now reading for the Bar, for the finals, at Lincoln's Inn.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency received the Chief of Bhor at Government House on Monday afternoon.

His Excellency was the guest of Major L. T. Raikes and Officers of the 18th Brigade R. F. A. Kirkee at Dinner at their Mess, on Monday.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd held a Durbar for the Sardars of the Deccan at the Council Hall, Ganeshkind on the afternoon of August 8th.

The Gofernor of Assam and party and Sir John Maffey and Captain Inglis left Simla on August 7th.

THE GREAT BETRAYAL.

BRITISH LABOUR ENDORSES MONTAGUISM.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN).

The Labour Party Conference at Edinburgh last week provided ample evidence of the wave of reaction that is passing over Great Britain. If anything were needed to justify the belief that the spirit of British Labour, which appeared so strong a few brief years ago, has been thoroughly broken it is provided by the record of the decisions arrived at by the delegates who assembled in the Scottish capital, and the handsome certificate which the *Times* has handed out to them. I forgot, for the moment, who was the famous man who said that, when the *Times* commended anything, it was time to look upon it with grave suspicion. The statement may have been sweeping, but I am quite sure that, when the *Times* tells us that the ressolutions passed at Edinburgh show that the heart of British Labour is sound, the controlling forces of the British Labour movement must be moving in a direction more agreeable to the mind of the capitalistic and imperialistic interesens which the *Times* represents, than to that of honest Labour and freedom.

LIBERALISM AND LABOUR IDENTICAL.

The Labour Press, seeking pathetically for some little thing out of the doings at Edinburgh over which to enthuse, hooms the decision of the Conference to have no truck with the Liberal Party. But that is no gain, for apparently there is to be no difference between Liberalism and Labour. The Conference has been careful to repudiate all the tendencies which might alienate the sympathies of the British Bourgeoisie, and has made a strong bid for the Liberal vote by declaring its adhesion to the leading features of the policy for which Liberalism in this coutry, as a party, stands. When Labour tells us that the whole party system is a fraudulent imposition on the electorate—which it never tires of doing—and that there is no difference between Conservatism and Liberalism, we shall have to ask it, in future, since Labour has now entered the game, and received in so doing the blessing of the *Times*, what is the difference between Labour and Liberalism, or Labour and Conservatism? There is none.

A CYNICAL BETRAYAL.

Two years ago the Labour Conference declared for self-determination for India, Ireland, Egypt, and the other countries that have been, and are, deprived of that elementary right by the British Government, which professes to be the champion of freedom for oppressed nationalities. It has now thrown over self-determination as cynically as Mr. Lloyd George and his friends—at any rate as far as India is concerned—as part of the price it has decided to pay for what support it can get from the bourgeois imperialists, who are anxious to get rid of Mr. Lloyd George, but have been afraid hitherto to support Labour, because it was supposed to be anti-imperialistic, or in other words, to stand for freedom.

The resolution which was passed my the Conference last week on India surpasses in its dishonesty and its cynical betrayal of the Indian people, anything that has ever been done by any British Party. In its opening clause it expresses approval of the support given by the Parliamentary Labour Party to the Government of India Act. That, in itself, is an audacious misstatement. The Parliamentary Labour Party did not support the Government of India Act, or, at least, it professed not to do so, as Mr. Spoor and Colonel Wedgwood well know. But both these gentlemen maintained a discreet silence, while such experts on the Indian problem as Mr. Tom Shaw and Mr. Jack Mills propounded the policy of the party. The latter exhibited his profound knowledge of the history of the Government of India Act by rebuking Mr. Saklatwala for not having been present to tell the Labour Party of the faults of the Act when it was before Parliament as a Bill. He knows nothing, apparently, of the exertions, not only of Saklatwala, but of the Indian deputations that were in this country at the time, to enlighten the Labour M. P.'s on the subject. The former, who represents the anti-Indian interests of Lancashire, spoke of the people of India having been "seething with revolt *some time ago*," the inference he wished to have drawn, apparently, being that the Government of India Act had soothed and satisfied the seething population! And again, Snoor and Wedgwood, who do know the truth, and what is going on in India at the present moment, remained silent—because it has been decided that it is necessary to reassure the British Bourgeoisie, that India will be safe if Labour comes in?

THE WISDOM OF INDIA.

How wise the Indian people have been in their decision not to have any truck with parties in this country, nor to look to any of the principles of freedom conflicts with, for honesty where a practical application of the principles of freedom conflicts with self-interest! How wise that they have ceased to turn their eyes for relief from oppression and tyranny to those who are responsible for them in this country! How wise that their gaze is instead, fixed on a goal which is to be achieved by their own efforts and self-reliance their determination to be masters of themselves and their country. And how foolish is the way of those who are ready to sell their principles for a mess of pottage! The day will come when British Labour will have cause bitterly to regret this great betrayal of freedom by their representatives at Edinburgh.—"Hind."

A correspondent from Betul wires under date Aug. 7:—

Shijut Bhagwandin, Superintendent, "Asahavoga Ashrama" Nagpur was released from Betul jail on the 5th August after completing his sentence for one year and a half. He looked quite happly. He will be given reception by the public.

KATOL

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CONTINENTAL PREDICTIONS

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THE GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY,
Kasimkota, Vizag Dt., S. INDIA.
R4594

Read attentively and keep in mind well!

MY AGE IS 25!

I was suffering from Flatulence, Indigestion and severe pain in stomach since two years. I had no appetite whatsoever. I was unable to study, I was growing week day by day, accidently I read in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" about

Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan

who had been to France, Italy, Egypt and America for his medical knowledge. I consulted him, and after examining me he guaranteed a perfect permanent cure within a week. I was under his treatment for a week and was completely cured. Before this treatment, I had consulted many good doctors, but as long as I was taking their medicine, there was some relief, no sooner I left it, then I had the same complaint. Now I am in sound health and enjoying myself.

F. K. MODY Parsi)
Hussanali Building, Near Islam Club,
CHAWPATTI.

Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan

Jhaveri Mansion, Sandhurst Road near Marwadi Vidyalaya Bombay No. 4

INTERNATIONAL WELFARE CONFERENCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1ST MEETING

An international conference of unique interest has just taken place at the Chateau d' Argeonne, Normandy, where the basis and aims of industrial welfare work were discussed by Welfare or Personnel Workers from various countries. Delegates were present from America, Australia, Belgium, China, France, Great Britain, Holland, India, Roumania, Sweden and Switzerland and also from the International Labour Office of the League of Nations at Geneva. India was represented at the Conference by Mr. W. H. Wiser of Cawnpore who was deputed by the Provisional Committee of the All-India Industrial Welfare Work Organisation appointed at the last All-India Industrial Welfare Conference held at Bombay in April last.

Papers were read on the development of industrial welfare work in the various countries. Among the special subjects deals with were the aims of welfare work; its relation to social work generally; the training of the welfare of personnel worker; and democratic control in industry.

Interesting discussions took place and some important resolutions were passed. The name of "Personnel Work" was substituted for "Welfare Work" and the following statement of basis of this work was adopted:—

"In fulfilling its true function industry should render the best possible service to the community with the best possible effort and cost. At the same time it should conserve and develop in industrial life the spiritual, mental and physical well-being of all who share in rendering this service. In any economic system the management of an industrial organisation should include the function of properly co-ordinating the human relations and of making the best possible adjustments between the individual and the work. This function is called "Personnel Work." (The person who assists the management in carrying out this function is called the Personnel Secretary, Manager or Worker. No exact title was recommended owing to the different stages of development in each country.)

Plans were made for a further International Congress on Personnel Work to be held in 1924 in Holland.

An Interim Committee was appointed to take the necessary steps to organise this Congress and to get into touch with those countries not hitherto represented. Miss M. L. Fledderus, Leerdam Glass Work (Holland), was appointed Honorary Secretary of this Committee.

KHADI WEAVING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am much pained to bring to your notice the great inactivity which prevails in several Bombay Congress Committees. There appeared in your paper a few weeks ago a notice that the Girgaon Congress Committee had arranged for weaving khadi from hand-spun yarn for the public; and recently an advertisement appeared to the same effect on behalf of the Dadar Congress Committee.

I sent my hand-spun yarn to the Girgaon Committee's office a few days after the notice appeared and the reply given was that it could only weave my yarn by using the mill yarn as warp and my yarn as weft, which amounts to my getting mixed khadi; so I had to send my yarn to a handloom weaver, who worked it up for me by using it both as warp and weft. Recently again I sent yarn spun by a friend of mine to the Dadar Committee's office, but got the same reply as was given by the Girgaon office.

Is this the way the Bombay Congress executives are encouraging the much-needed and so much-preached constructive programme in a great city like Bombay?

I hope the Bombay Congress officials will wake up to a sense of their responsibility and try to give full effect to the holy message given by Mahatma on the eve of his going to jail.—Yours, etc.,

A SWADESHIST

Parel, July 30.

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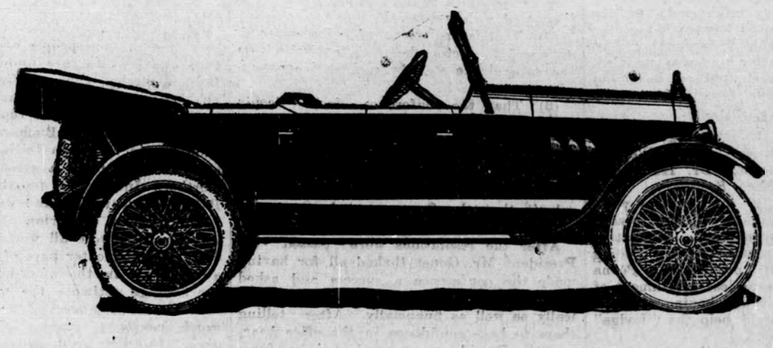

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Size	L.	B.	H.	Price Popular	Superior	P.P.	Mesquito Curtain
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AN APPEAL TO ALL THE READERS OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

He, the undersigned, requests you will be good enough to kindly bring the following few lines into your honor's kind consideration.

Gentlemen,

There is a man at Ongole. His name is Puttala Venkateswamy. He has no father. His age is now 20 years. He is in marriageable age. He wants to marry a girl. But, he is very poor man. Hence, he is not able to do his marriage performance Therefore, he asks your help. Are you not going to help him? If so, you know that there were many kings and land-lords died; had they gone with their riches and wealth, along with their Souls? No even though we are richest men in this world, is it possible for us to go with our riches along with our lives, when we die! No. It means our lands and our wealth are not permanent to us. Because we are not permanent in this world. Have you ever heard that "Riches have wings to fly away?" Ohr good deeds follow us to our future life.

The Creator forced him to write this petition. (*i. e.*) Heavenly Father asked him to write this application to you, for your help, to test out the Charity you give for the good purpose. Hence, this representation.

Even if you give one pie he will receive it, thanking you very much you will never become a poor man, if you would give Something for his marriage. Because if you kindly help him. not only God loves you very much, but also increases your wealth and riches more and more. Therefore, he requests you will be good enough to kindly give your Charity by sending some money to the undersigned address at your earliest convinence and oblige.

He begs to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. R. JANARDHANAM NAIDU.

Please send your Charity to the following address:—
P. R. JANARDHANAM NAIDU,
Ongole P. O., (Guntur District.)

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TIME PIECES: German "B." Rs 4. German Time Piece Rs. 4-8. Do Alarm Rs 6, German Musical Alarm Rectangular Rs. 17-8. Echo Alarm Plain Rs. 8-4. Do. Radium Rs. 10-8. West clock Alarm Rs. 6-8. Big Ben Alarm Rs. 14. Do. Radium Rs. 18.

CLOCKS: German Westminster Chime Rs. 175, Westminster Striking hour and half Rs, 60. Cottage Clock hour and Alarm Striking Rs. 13. Waterbury clock Rs. 22, Seth Thomas 12" Octagon Striking Rs. 48, Do. 10" Rs 43, 12 ct. expanding Bracelet Rs. 6, S. P. German R. G. Pocket Chain Rs. 9, Do. Nickel Rs. 2-8.

Inspection of Stationery articles, Time pieces, Razors, Pens, etc. invited.

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The Rander Electric License 1922.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Application has been made to the Secretary to the Local Government in Public Works Department, Bombay by Messrs. Sunderrao Moreshwar & Co., of Bombay, under the Indian Electricity Act of 1910, for the grant of License for the supply of Electrical Energy to the Area within the limits of Rander Municipality and partly within the Limits of Dist. Local Board, Surat, as shown in the deposited Map upon conditions and terms specified in the draft License submitted Copy of which is given below:—

DRAFT.

LICENSE FOR THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY GRANTED BY THE GUVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, UNDER THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT 1910.

License is hereby granted to Sunderrao Moreshwar and Co., (Sunderrao Moreshwar and Moreshwar Mangesh, Partners) having their office Opp. Majestic Cinema, Girgaum Bombay, to supply Electrical energy in the area with the Powers, and upon the terms and conditions as specified below:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This License may be cited as "Rander Electric License 1922."

INTERPRETATION.

2. This License is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and the several words and terms and expressions to which by that Act or by the Rules thereunder or the general Clauses Act 1897 meanings are assigned shall have in this License and the annextures thereto the same respective meanings provided that in this License:—

(a) The expression 'the Act' shall mean the Indian Electricity Act 1910.

(b) The expressions 'The Licensees' shall mean and include Sunderrao Moreshwar and Co., and their permitted assigns.

(c) The expressions 'the first annexture' and 'the second annexture' shall mean the first and the second annexture to this License respectively.

(d) The expression 'deposited map' shall mean the plan of the area or supply hereinafter specified which is deposited with the Government of Bombay in pursuance of the Rules under the Act, and is signed for the purpose of identification by the Joint Secretary to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, and by Messrs. Sunderrao Moreshwar and Co., Bombay.

(e) The date of the Notification by the Government of Bombay in the Bombay Government Gazette that this License has been granted is in this License referred to as 'the commencement of this License.'

SECURITY.

3. (1) The period within which under clause 1 (a) of the Schedule to the Act the Licensees shall show that they are in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon them by this License throughout the area of supply shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government of Bombay under that clause be one year from the commencement of this License.

(2) The period within which under clause (b) of the Schedule to the Act the Licensees shall deposit or secure such sum as therein mentioned and the sum so to be deposited or secured shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government of Bombay be six months from the commencement of this License and Rupees Two Thousand respectively.

AREA OF SUPPLY.

4. The area within which the supply of energy is authorised by the License is as described as follows:—

Area within the Limits of Rander Municipality and partly all within the limits of district local Board bounded as follows:—On the North by Olpad Rd, on the east by the Tapti river, on the west by the western boundary of Rander Municipality and Open plots along the western side of Aditer Rd. and on the south by western end of Hope Bridge. Area within the limits of Rander city Municipality is shown edged green and that in the district local Board, yellow, in the deposited map.

PURPOSES OF SUPPLY.

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of this License and the Act and to the Rules there under the Licensees shall be entitled during the continuance of this License to supply energy within the area of Supply for all purposes and to other Licensees for their own purposes and in bulk.

Provided that no supply of energy shall be commenced to be given by the Licensees to any owner or occupier of Private Premises or in bulk to a distributing Licensee until the Government of Bombay have approved the form of requisition to be made by such owner or occupier or distributing Licensee for such supply of energy and also the form of written Contract or agreement with the Licensees to take a supply of energy which is to be executed or entered into by such owner or occupier or distributing Licensee and until the Government of Bombay have also approved the amounts of all the miscellaneous charges which the Licensees propose to make against such owner or occupier or distributing Licensee incidental to or in connection with such supply.

(2) Clauses 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 of the Schedule to the Act shall wherever necessary be read as expressly added to or varied to the extent set ont in the proviso to sub-clause (1) of this Clause.

SYSTEM OF SUPPLY.

6. (1) The System of supply of energy in pursuance of this License shall be continuous current on the two or three wire system with a pressure at the consumer's terminals of 230 or 460 Volts. Provided always that the Licensees may from time to time with the previous consent in writing of and subject to such limitations and conditions as shall be prescribed in writing by the Government of Bombay adopt any other system of supply for the purpose of this License.

(2) The Electric supply lines within the area of supply shall wherever and whenever at any time so required in writing by the Government of Bombay be laid underground.

(3) If the Licensee fail to comply with any of the provisions of this clause the License may be revoked.

COMPULSORY SUPPLY.

7. (1) The Licensees shall execute works to the satisfaction of the Government of Bombay for the purpose of a full supply of energy throughout such streets or parts of streets shown as coloured brown on the deposited map as are mentioned in the first annexture.

(2) If the licensee fails to comply with the provisions of sub-clause (1), the license may by revoked.

GENERATING STATION.

8. The Generating Station shall be within the area of supply above referred to.

LIMITS OF PRICE TO BE CHARGED IN RESPECT OF THE SUPPLY OF ENERGY.

9. The prices to be charged by the Licensees for energy supplied by them shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in the second annexture or in the case of a method of charge approved by the Government of Bombay in accordance with clause 10 of the Schedule to be Act such maxima as the Government of Bombay shall fix on approving the method

BREAKING UP OF STREETS.

10. The length of trenches to be opened on any street at any time and the period for which they may remain open shall be determined from time to time by the Government of Bombay or the Local Authority by which such streets are repairable. When any street is crossed not more than half of the width of such street shall without the specific authority in writing of Government or the Local Authority as aforesaid be closed for Traffic.

PURCHASE OF UNDERTAKING.

11. (1) The option of purchase given by section 7 of the Act shall be exercisable first on the expiration of 50 Years computed from the commencement of this License and thereafter on the expiration of every subsequent period of 20 Years during the subsistence of this License. The value of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the Licensees to be paid in accordance with the said section 7 of the Act shall be their market value at the time of such purchase which shall be determined in case of difference or dispute by arbitration due regard being, had to the various matters mentioned in the first proviso set out in subsection (1) of the said section 7 and there shall be added such value so computed as aforesaid, on account of compulsory purchase a sum equivalent to ten percentum of the amount of such value.

(2) In accordance with sub-section (2) (d) (ii) of section 3 of the Act it is hereby declared that the Generating Station to be used in connection with the undertaking shall form part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase under section 5 or 7 of the Act.

ASSIGNMENT OF LICENSE.

12. At any time after the commencement of this License the Licensees may with the previous consent in writing of the Government of Bombay and subject to compliance with such conditions upon which such consent may be given, assign this License and transfer the whole of their undertaking in respect of which this License is granted (including all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the License) to a Company formed and registered in the Presidency of Bombay in accordance with the law for the time being in force in British India or in England under any enactment relating to companies for the time being in force there having authority to take over this License and the said undertaking as the case may be and to exercise the powers and perform the obligations given to or imposed upon the Licensees under the License and the Act and the Rules under the Act and on such assignment and transfer the rights, powers, and authorities, obligations and liabilities of the Licensees shall be assigned and transferred to and shall be exercised by and shall attach to such company formed as aforesaid.

THE FIRST ANNEXTURE.

Streets or part of Streets referred in Clause 7 of license within the limits of Rander Municipality:—

Surat Road.	Tai Wad.
Ambli Pura Road.	Limbda Oli.
Ambli Pura Street.	Chacha Street.
Bodia Wad Street.	Mota Bazar Road.
Gymkhana Road.	Wakhar Oli Road.
Peer Mothi Road.	Nagina Road.
Pach Hatdi Road.	Parsee Wad.
Panch Oli Road.	Municipal Road.
Mura Bagol Road.	Nishal Phalia Road.
Soni Phalia.	Parekh Phalia Road.
Chip Wad.	Dhuru Phalia Road.

THE SECOND ANNEXTURE.

MAXIMA CHARGES.

1. The term 'Unit' as used in this annexture shall be deemed to mean the energy contained in a Current of one Thousand Amperes flowing under on Electric-Motive force of one Volt in an hour.

2. For General supply purposes for lights, fans and heaters:—

*(a) Government Buildings, Railways, and Commercial and Business Premises, Clubs, Restaurants and Hotels, Residential Premises, and Religious and Educational Establishments, and Hospitals.

*Annas 8 per Unit. Subject to a minimum bill for Energy of Rs. 4 per month per Meter.

3. For power purposes and purposes other than specified above:—

*(a) Up to and including 3 Kilo Watts.

*Annas 6 per Unit, during day time only.

*(b) For Industrial Motive Purposes from 3 Kilo Watts and upwards.

*Annas 4 per Unit, during day time only.

Dated the 27th day of July One Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty Two.

Copies of the Deposited Map as mentioned in the Rule 10 (a) and of the Draft License as mentioned in Rule 10 (b) have been deposited for Public Inspection at the Offices of the Local Authorities, i.e., The Rander Municipality, Rander; The District Local Board, Surat; and the Executive Engineer, Surat, and at the office of the Licensees, Messrs. Sunderrao Moreshwar and Co., Girgaum, Bombay. The printed Copies of the License can be purchased at Rupee one by any one by applying at the Offices of the above Local Authorities and the Licensees.

Every Local Authority, Company, or Person desiring to make any representation with reference to the beforementioned Application may do so by a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Local Government in Public Works Department of Bombay within three months from the date of issue of the newspaper containing the first advertisement. A copy of such representation should be sent at the same time to the undersigned, the Licensees.

SUNDERRAO MORESHWAR & CO.,
Applicants.

Dated 7th August, 1922.
Opposite Majestic Cinema,
Girgaum, Bombay.

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

QUESTION OF ANSWERING PAPERS IN VERNACULARS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

The annual Convocation for conferring Degrees, to be presided over by H. E. the Chancellor, will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Wednesday, the 16th instant at 5-45 p.m.

ADJOURNED SENATE MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Friday, the 18th August 1922, at 5-45 p.m. when the following proposition moved by Principal Bhate and seconded by Mr. D. G. Dalvi at the meeting held on the 28th March last will be considered:—

"That candidates at the School-Leaving Examination be given the option to answer the papers in the following subjects in their vernaculars:—1. The vernaculars of the Presidency (Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Sindhi, Urdu and Portuguese). 2. Additional Languages. 3. Arithmetic. 4. Algebra and Geometry. 5. History. 6. Geography. 7. Elementary Science. The proposal to come into force from the year 1923."

SECONDARY TRAINING COLLEGE.

The following proposition moved by Principal Covernton and seconded by Mr. K. Natarajan at the last meeting will also be considered:—

"That the Senate records its opinion that the Secondary Training College, Bombay, be affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Arts with effect from the 20th June, 1922 for the courses of study prescribed for the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching on the following conditions:—

(1) That the following optional subjects be taught under III (c):— English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Science.

(2) That the College be accommodated in the top floor of the central tower and the whole of the second floor of the Elphinstone High School Building with a demonstration theatre or a equivalent accommodation; the actual accommodation provided to be communicated to the Senate before the affiliation be sanctioned.

(3) That a fifth Lecturer on History and Geography be appointed from June, 1922.

(4) That the Principal inform the Syndicate at the end of each year of the number of practising lessons given by each student under supervision during the year."

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

The Rev. E. Blatter has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—

(1) "That while holding the view that the modification of the constitution of the Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science asked for by the University is necessary for the efficient working of the Institute, the Senate is prepared to send its representatives on the Committee as proposed by Government. (2) That the Senate do now proceed to elect its representatives"

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas will move the following proposition:—

(1) "That Government be informed that the Senate is strongly of opinion that an Institution so liberally endowed as the Royal Institute of Science should primarily be a postgraduate Research Institute affording ample facilities to the Professors and students for research work in Science, both pure and applied, and providing adequate instruction for such graduates in Science as desire to obtain the M. Sc. degree of the University by reason of original research work of a high order or by submitting to the prescribed examination, and also for others who, from pure love of Science, wish to do research work without any intention of proceeding to a degree, provided that the last class of students be specially recommended by the Board of Studies concerned.

(2) That in order that the postgraduate and research work may not be entirely divorced from undergraduate teaching, the Senate is further of opinion that instruction in Science beyond the Intermediate Science stage may also be given in the Institute, provided it does not interfere with its higher work.

(3) That the Senate is of opinion that the appointments of Professors in the Institute should be filled by men who have distinguished themselves as research workers in their special subjects, whose names and reputation will be a centre of attraction, and whose personality will inspire enthusiasm and zeal for research among their students.

(4) That each Professor shall be a whole time officer and shall not, without the special sanction of Government, hold any other appointment to which any remuneration is attached.

(5) That the University may at an early date be entrusted under proper safeguards with the management, control and direction of the Institute "that it may fulfil its natural function" and be favoured with as liberal Government contributions as the University College of Science, Calcutta."

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PEPS will Strengthen Your Chest.

THOSE racking fits of coughing which come on directly you get up, when the raw early-morning air strikes to your lungs—emphasize the need for Peps.

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LE FIGARO.

"To make gold, and find out the secret of everlasting youth: such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second. What are, then the chief qualities of youth? Strength and health. To remain, in spite of the weight of years, well and robust, is not that eternal youth? Judge, therefore, of the sensation created by Dr. Brown Sequard's famous discovery.

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"**The Elixir Godineau** is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country; it is a first class, strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power."

L'ECHO DE PARIS.

"The great success of the **Elixir Godineau** increased from day to day and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigour every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of."

L'EVENEMENT.

"The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the high-mettled spiritness of a youth of twenty years age is restored by the **Elixir Godineau**, one of the valuable conquests of modern science. The effects of this marvellous power are not limited to this; chlorosis, anæmia, paralysis, etc., disappear as by enchantment through using this Elixir, and cures in great numbers are an everyday occurence."

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No disease or affection exists for which the **Elixir Godineau** may not be prescribed; in all cases of affections tending to diminish the power of nutrition, **diabets**, obesity, chronic rheumatism, and even in long protracted convalescence, it has produced marvellous results. The only wish, then, that can be expressed is, that the new remedy should make rapid strides and come into everyday use."

DR. PAUL BLYTTE. (*Journal de li Sante.*)

"Returning to scientific considerations, we say that the **Elixir GodinJau** is recommended and prescribed by the French and foreign medical authorities of highest repute: this life specific has never failed and has never disturbed the organic system.

All of these admit having precribed it with success *in lympathic cases to women suffering from anæmia, exhausted by hœmorrhage or after laborious confinement, to old enfeebled people, to persons suffering from fevers caught in hot climates, from tropical anæmia, from disease of the spinal marrow, from partial paralysis, and senile softening of the brain.*" DR. JULES LAFAGE.

Laureate of the Paris Medical University, etc., etc.

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DR. BERNAIN. (*Journal de la Sante.*)

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DR. ALBERT. (*Journal de la Sante.*)

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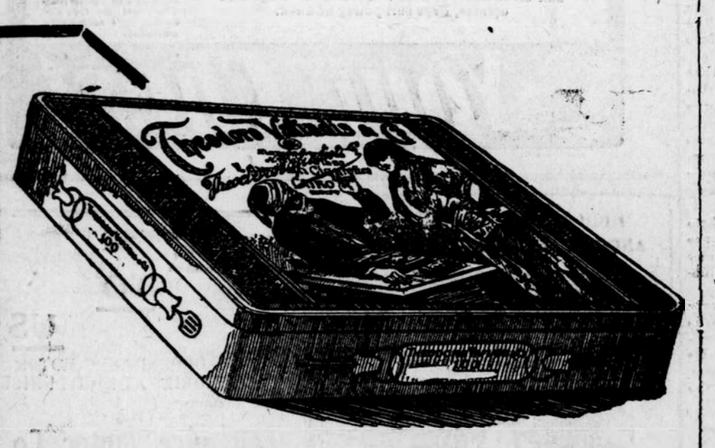

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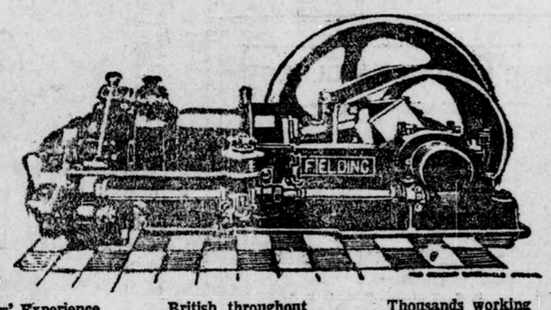

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